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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

83D CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. —
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SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

FEBRUARY 19, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 304, 310, 322, 323, 329, and 331. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$27,342,616. Appropriations recommended total \$25,785,707, a reduction of \$1,556,909. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Treasury-----	\$4,800,000	\$4,800,000	-----
II	Labor-National Mediation Board-----	15,150,000	15,125,000	-\$25,000
III	Independent Offices-----	1,891,909	360,000	-1,531,909
IV	Claims and judgments-----	5,500,707	5,500,707	-----
V	General provisions-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total-----	27,342,616	25,785,707	-1,556,909

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER I

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.—Subsequent to the approval of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1954, the Congress enacted Public Law 286 on August 15, 1953, requiring that the Post Office Department be reimbursed for the cost of penalty mail. The funds included in this estimate are to cover the cost of penalty mail, thereby enabling the Division to carry on its essential disbursing activities on behalf of the Government. The need for these additional funds, therefore, could not have been foreseen at the time the annual budget for 1954 was formulated.

On September 23, 1953, the foregoing appropriation was apportioned on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of September 23, 1953, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

COAST GUARD

Acquisition, construction, and improvements.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$7,620,500, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate for completion of construction and outfitting of a chain of three navigational aid (LORAN) stations in the Arctic during the coming summer. The funds are to be derived by transfer from the Defense Department, "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954", and are in addition to the amount of \$1,484,675 previously provided for preliminary work.

These particular stations are part of an overall plan approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff urgently needed to serve a military operational requirement in the area mentioned. The Committee does not question either the need or the urgency. On the other hand, the sum requested was not adequately justified in the hearings. While conditions attendant upon construction in the Arctic are perhaps unlike those in any other area, the average per station is estimated at something over three times the cost of those built in Alaska. Examination of the cost breakdown furnished after the hearings discloses various items which appear excessive, and this accounts for the Committee's reduction.

Inasmuch as the estimate proposed authority to transfer the funds from any appropriations of the Defense Department as might be designated by the Secretary, that phase of the question was referred to the Sub-committee on Armed Services. Upon inquiry as to which appropriations would be drawn upon, the Defense witness, although sure as to the answer, gave it only after insistence by the Committee. That kind of testimony does nothing toward inspiring confidence in officials who have to do with the expenditure of appropriations. It is not pleasing to the Committee to laboriously extract justification from witnesses for budget proposals submitted to it. Furthermore it would seem to be a proper function of the Bureau of the Budget to make detailed analyses of the appropriations available to the Department of Defense in order that a definitive program could be established prior to presenting such a request to the Committee.

The Committee has changed the language requested to name the account from which funds are to be drawn as it does not approve the policy of giving agencies authority to divert funds at will from originally approved purposes.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
304	Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$4, 800, 000	\$4, 800, 000	-----
	COAST GUARD			
304	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	¹ (8, 620, 500)	² (7, 620, 500)	(- \$1, 000, 000)
	Total, Chapter I-----	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----

¹ To be derived by transfer from available Department of Defense appropriation.

² To be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954."

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island

HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The bill includes \$15,000,000, which amount would be in addition to \$38,500,000 already appropriated for 1954. The requested language change, which would have the effect of making an indefinite appropriation for the first quarter of 1955, and the additional \$5,500,000 requested for 1954, have been deferred for later consideration when such consideration can be had in an orderly manner.

The request for these funds and special appropriation language, and a request for additional funds for grants to states for administration of unemployment compensation and employment security programs were received by the Committee during the afternoon of February 17, too late for proper consideration of the item for administration of employment security grants to states; this will be done as soon as the item can be reached and properly considered.

The amount allowed for unemployment compensation of veterans will provide for the uninterrupted operation of this program until the Committee can take action on the remainder of the request. The request for additional funds for grants to states for administration will be given a full hearing and careful study. Funds which may seem to be necessary will be included, at the first practicable opportunity, in a subsequent appropriation bill.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration and emergency boards.—The bill includes an additional amount of \$125,000, a reduction of \$25,000 from the request, for the work of these boards. The Railway Labor Act provides for arbitration boards, which are available on a voluntary basis to labor and management in the railroad industry for the settlement of their differences, thus avoiding more serious labor-management disputes. Due to the increased use of these boards, the \$138,000 appropriation for 1954 has been obligated and an additional \$85,000 has been transferred to this account from the President's emergency fund. The estimate of \$150,000 considered by the Committee was found to be composed of \$119,430, supported by estimates of costs for specific disputes, and \$30,570 as a reserve. The Committee has allowed all of that part of the request based on specific estimates and \$5,570 for further contingencies that may develop.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
331	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	¹ \$15, 000, 000	\$15, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
	Arbitration and emergency boards-----	150, 000	125, 000	—\$25, 000
323	Total, National Mediation Board-----	150, 000	125, 000	—25, 000
	Total Chapter II-----	15, 150, 000	15, 125, 000	—25, 000

¹ \$5,500,000 of request deferred for subsequent consideration.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The bill contains \$60,000 for this purpose and is the same amount requested by the President. The Committee was established by Executive Order No. 10432 on January 24, 1953, and it has the function of advising the President in connection with the development of major organizational and management problems. Funds previously made available have all been expended and the Committee is without funds at the present time. The amount included in the bill will enable the Committee to continue until June 30, 1955.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Committee has included language in the bill to increase the amount available for expenses of travel to \$100,000. Most of the members of the Commission serve without compensation, but they are reimbursed for expenses incurred for travel in connection with official duties. No additional funds are provided, but the language enables the Commission to use a larger proportion of its funds for travel expenses.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,831,909 and has recommended an appropriation of \$300,000, a reduction of \$1,531,909 in the estimate. The Commission received \$500,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, and has remaining an unobligated balance of \$306,000.

It is not the intention of the Committee to retard in any way the progress of the Commission, but it is convinced that there is no urgent need for additional funds in the amount requested at this time. It has therefore included in the bill \$300,000 which, together with the unobligated balance, will permit the program planned to continue without interruption until the Commission has had the opportunity to review its plans and can present a more definite and precise estimate of actual needs.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
310	President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization INDEPENDENT OFFICES	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
322	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----	1, 831, 909	300, 000	-\$1, 531, 909
	Total, Chapter III-----	1, 891, 909	360, 000	-\$1, 531, 909

CHAPTER IV

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$5,500,707 contained in House Document No. 329 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,959,701 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$541,006.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, line 11, in connection with the appropriation for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization:

; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation;

On page 3, line 17, in connection with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization:

Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 CHAPTER I

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
8 Division of Disbursement", \$4,800,000.

9 COAST GUARD

10 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

11 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
12 and improvements", \$7,620,500, to be derived by transfer
13 from the appropriation "Maintenance and operations, Air
14 Force, 1954", and to remain available until expended.

15 CHAPTER II

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

18 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
19 sation for veterans", \$15,000,000.

20 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

21 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

22 For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-
23 gency boards", \$125,000.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropria-

tion Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is hereby increased to \$100,000.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to \$100,000.

CHAPTER IV

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329, Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:

1 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
2 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
3 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
4 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-
5 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of
6 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
7 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
8 this Act.

9 CHAPTER V

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
13 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
14 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
15 against the Government of the United States or who is a
16 member of an organization of Government employees that
17 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
18 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
19 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
20 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
21 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
22 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
23 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
24 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
25 a member of an organization of Government employees that

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
3 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
5 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
6 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
7 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
8 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
9 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
10 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
11 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
12 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
13 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
14 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

FEBRUARY 19, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 23, 1954
For actions of February 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 32

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Lehman claimed dairy farmer price squeeze. Sen. Hennings criticized USDA's handling of drought aid. Sen. Frear discussed International Wheat agreement and intergovernmental agreements for other commodities. Sen. Johnson (Colo.) introduced bill imposing wool import quotas. Sen. Dworshak introduced bill to transfer certain seeds from CCC to Federal land-administering agencies. House Committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill for 1954.

SENATE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Lehman claimed the Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports placed the farmer in a "disastrous squeeze" (p. 1933).
2. DROUGHT AID. Sen. Hennings criticized USDA's handling of the drought aid program, saying, "It seems obvious that no relief...can be expected from the Department of Agriculture by farmers who face drought disaster" (pp. 1937-8).
3. TREATIES. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 1, to limit the President's treaty power (pp. 1938-40, 1944-50, 1953-63).
4. TAXATION; COOPERATIVES. Sen. Morse inserted a No. Corvallis (Ore.) Farmers Union resolution favoring a change in Federal income tax regulations to allow farmers to pay taxes on certificates issued by cooperatives when they are cashed, and not when issued, as at present (p. 1928).
5. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Morse criticized the President's money and tax policies (pp. 1950-53).
6. COMMODITY AGREEMENTS. Sen. Frear spoke against international commodity agreements, including the International Wheat Agreement, and inserted the recommendations of the Randall Commission, the United Nations study "Commodity Trade and Economic Development," and two Raymond Moley articles on the subject (pp. 1963-66).

7. PERSONNEL; DISBURSING. S. 2728 (see Digest 28) would provide for withholding pay of any U.S. employee, member of the Armed Forces, or Reserve component thereof, when such person is indebted to the U.S. as the result of an erroneous payment, which amount would be recovered by collecting installments from his current pay account. Provides for the issuance of departmental regulations to carry out the purposes of this bill, which regulations shall be approved by the Treasury Secretary. Authorizes adjustment of appropriations so as to charge any net underpayments in individual pay accounts against appropriations for the next fiscal year.
8. RECESSED until Mon., Feb. 22 (p. 1977).

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. In addition to the items for this Department (see Digest 30), the President's omnibus supplemental budget estimate for fiscal year 1954 includes the following: Farm Credit Administration, \$140,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies, for (1) expenses of the Board, (2) legal services formerly provided by USDA, and (3) development of recommendations to Congress of means for increasing borrower participation in the ownership of the Federal Farm Credit System; and the Department of HEW, \$5,850,000, for an additional amount to cover payments to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities. The document (H. Doc. 330) includes a table showing estimated penalty mail costs, amount absorbed, and additional funds required. (\$5,888,753 is indicated for this Department, all of which is to be absorbed.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1954. This bill includes the following items: President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, \$60,000 (to enable the Committee to continue until June 30, 1955); Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$300,000 (\$1,531,909 below the budget estimate); and claims and judgments (same as budget estimate).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. REA. Sen. Douglas inserted his recent address before the Monroe (Ill.) County Cooperative in which he defended REA programs and stated that "it would be well to have a rousing congressional investigation of this drive against REA and the violent campaign of propaganda against the co-ops and public-power projects" (pp. A1368-70).
- Rep. Deane inserted his address before an association of 32 REA cooperatives in N. C. commending REA and outlining some of the achievements of the programs (pp. A1377-8).
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ives inserted a Northeast Farm Foundation (Ithaca, N.Y.) letter favoring the Secretary's proposed farm program and stating that "it may not be politically popular, but it is a step in the right direction" (p. A1374).
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Thyne inserted 3 Alfred Stedman articles discussing some of the problems of the dairy farmer and stating that two of the reasons for the slump in milk consumption are the high retail price of milk and certain barriers for transporting milk into districts where it is needed (pp. A1375-6).
- Sen. Thyne inserted a Minneapolis (Minn.) Morning Tribune article opposing the reduction in dairy support prices (pp. A1380-1).

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REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7996]

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	Total-----	27, 342, 616	25, 785, 707	— 1, 556, 909

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER I

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SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

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ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.—Subsequent to the approval of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1954, the Congress enacted Public Law 286 on August 15, 1953, requiring that the Post Office Department be reimbursed for the cost of penalty mail. The funds included in this estimate are to cover the cost of penalty mail, thereby enabling the Division to carry on its essential disbursing activities on behalf of the Government. The need for these additional funds, therefore, could not have been foreseen at the time the annual budget for 1954 was formulated.

On September 23, 1953, the foregoing appropriation was apportioned on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of September 23, 1953, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

COAST GUARD

Acquisition, construction, and improvements.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$7,620,500, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate for completion of construction and outfitting of a chain of three navigational aid (LORAN) stations in the Arctic during the coming summer. The funds are to be derived by transfer from the Defense Department, "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954", and are in addition to the amount of \$1,484,675 previously provided for preliminary work.

These particular stations are part of an overall plan approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff urgently needed to serve a military operational requirement in the area mentioned. The Committee does not question either the need or the urgency. On the other hand, the sum requested was not adequately justified in the hearings. While conditions attendant upon construction in the Arctic are perhaps unlike those in any other area, the average per station is estimated at something over three times the cost of those built in Alaska. Examination of the cost breakdown furnished after the hearings discloses various items which appear excessive, and this accounts for the Committee's reduction.

Inasmuch as the estimate proposed authority to transfer the funds from any appropriations of the Defense Department as might be designated by the Secretary, that phase of the question was referred to the Sub-committee on Armed Services. Upon inquiry as to which appropriations would be drawn upon, the Defense witness, although sure as to the answer, gave it only after insistence by the Committee. That kind of testimony does nothing toward inspiring confidence in officials who have to do with the expenditure of appropriations. It is not pleasing to the Committee to laboriously extract justification from witnesses for budget proposals submitted to it. Furthermore it would seem to be a proper function of the Bureau of the Budget to make detailed analyses of the appropriations available to the Department of Defense in order that a definitive program could be established prior to presenting such a request to the Committee.

The Committee has changed the language requested to name the account from which funds are to be drawn as it does not approve the policy of giving agencies authority to divert funds at will from originally approved purposes.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
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	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
304	Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$4, 800, 000	\$4, 800, 000	-----
	COAST GUARD			
304	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	¹ (8, 620, 500)	² (7, 620, 500)	(- \$1, 000, 000)
	Total, Chapter I-----	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----

¹ To be derived by transfer from available Department of Defense appropriation.

² To be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954."

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The bill includes \$15,000,000, which amount would be in addition to \$38,500,000 already appropriated for 1954. The requested language change, which would have the effect of making an indefinite appropriation for the first quarter of 1955, and the additional \$5,500,000 requested for 1954, have been deferred for later consideration when such consideration can be had in an orderly manner.

The request for these funds and special appropriation language, and a request for additional funds for grants to states for administration of unemployment compensation and employment security programs were received by the Committee during the afternoon of February 17, too late for proper consideration of the item for administration of employment security grants to states; this will be done as soon as the item can be reached and properly considered.

The amount allowed for unemployment compensation of veterans will provide for the uninterrupted operation of this program until the Committee can take action on the remainder of the request. The request for additional funds for grants to states for administration will be given a full hearing and careful study. Funds which may seem to be necessary will be included, at the first practicable opportunity, in a subsequent appropriation bill.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration and emergency boards.—The bill includes an additional amount of \$125,000, a reduction of \$25,000 from the request, for the work of these boards. The Railway Labor Act provides for arbitration boards, which are available on a voluntary basis to labor and management in the railroad industry for the settlement of their differences, thus avoiding more serious labor-management disputes. Due to the increased use of these boards, the \$138,000 appropriation for 1954 has been obligated and an additional \$85,000 has been transferred to this account from the President's emergency fund. The estimate of \$150,000 considered by the Committee was found to be composed of \$119,430, supported by estimates of costs for specific disputes, and \$30,570 as a reserve. The Committee has allowed all of that part of the request based on specific estimates and \$5,570 for further contingencies that may develop.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
331	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	¹ \$15, 000, 000	\$15, 000, 000	-----
323	Total, Department of Labor-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
	Arbitration and emergency boards-----	150, 000	125, 000	-\$25, 000
	Total, National Mediation Board-----	150, 000	125, 000	-25, 000
	Total Chapter II-----	15, 150, 000	15, 125, 000	-25, 000

¹ \$5,500,000 of request deferred for subsequent consideration.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The bill contains \$60,000 for this purpose and is the same amount requested by the President. The Committee was established by Executive Order No. 10432 on January 24, 1953, and it has the function of advising the President in connection with the development of major organizational and management problems. Funds previously made available have all been expended and the Committee is without funds at the present time. The amount included in the bill will enable the Committee to continue until June 30, 1955.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Committee has included language in the bill to increase the amount available for expenses of travel to \$100,000. Most of the members of the Commission serve without compensation, but they are reimbursed for expenses incurred for travel in connection with official duties. No additional funds are provided, but the language enables the Commission to use a larger proportion of its funds for travel expenses.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,831,909 and has recommended an appropriation of \$300,000, a reduction of \$1,531,909 in the estimate. The Commission received \$500,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, and has remaining an unobligated balance of \$306,000.

It is not the intention of the Committee to retard in any way the progress of the Commission, but it is convinced that there is no urgent need for additional funds in the amount requested at this time. It has therefore included in the bill \$300,000 which, together with the unobligated balance, will permit the program planned to continue without interruption until the Commission has had the opportunity to review its plans and can present a more definite and precise estimate of actual needs.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
310	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization INDEPENDENT OFFICES	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
322	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government----- Total, Chapter III-----	1, 831, 909 1, 891, 909	300, 000 360, 000	-\$1, 531, 909 -1, 531, 909

CHAPTER IV

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$5,500,707 contained in House Document No. 329 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,959,701 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$541,006.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, line 11, in connection with the appropriation for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization:

; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation;

On page 3, line 17, in connection with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization:

Provided, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

Union Calendar No. 461

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7996

[Report No. 1214]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

3

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

4

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

5

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

6

Division of Disbursement", \$4,800,000.

7

COAST GUARD

8

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

9

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,

10

and improvements", \$7,620,500, to be derived by transfer

11

from the appropriation "Maintenance and operations, Air

12

Force, 1954", and to remain available until expended.

13

CHAPTER II

14

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

16

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-

17

sation for veterans", \$15,000,000.

18

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

19

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

20

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-

21

gency boards", \$125,000.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

3 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head
4 contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of
6 travel, is hereby increased to \$100,000.

7 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

8 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 "Salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall
12 remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That
13 the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appro-
14 priation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available
15 for expenses of travel, is increased to \$100,000.

16 CHAPTER IV

17 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

18 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
19 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
20 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-
21 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
22 by United States district courts and the United States Court
23 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329,
24 Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such
25 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when

1 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
2 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
3 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
4 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
5 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
6 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
7 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
8 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-
9 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of
10 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
11 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
12 this Act.

13 CHAPTER V .

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
17 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
18 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a
20 member of an organization of Government employees that
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
22 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
25 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

1 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
2 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
3 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
4 a member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
7 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
8 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
9 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
11 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
12 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
14 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
15 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
16 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
17 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
18 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
19 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
20 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
21 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
22 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 7996

[Report No. 1214]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

FEBRUARY 19, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 24, 1954
For actions of Feb. 19, 22, 23, 1954:
83rd-2nd, Nos. 33 and 34

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Rejected Mahon amendment to increase production-subsistence loans \$30 million. Sen. Young spoke against flexible price supports. Sens. Humphrey, Thyne, and Morse criticized cut in dairy-disease control. Sen. Wiley objected to reduction in dairy price supports. Reps. Hope, Horan, and Hunter introduced bills to transfer agricultural attaches to USDA.

HOUSE - February 19

1. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 2150, to authorize this project (H. Rept. 1215)(p. 1989).
2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 7996 (H. Rept. 1214)(p. 1989). See Digest 32 for provisions.

HOUSE - February 22

3. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5605, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that transfers of real property from certain Government corporations or other Government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls (H. Rept. 1217)(p. 1989).
4. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS Committee submitted its 8th intermediate report (H. Rept. 1216)(p. 1989).

HOUSE - February 23

5. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 7996 (pp. 2042-7). Rejected, 19-63, a Mahon amendment to add \$30,000,000 for production and subsistence farm loans (pp. 2045-7).

6. FORESTRY. Rep. Long spoke in favor of his bill H. R. 2725, to require sale of tracts in the Kisatchie National Forest, La. (pp. 2039-40).
7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Accepted the resignation of Rep. Mason from the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (p. 2042).
8. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. St. George inserted a New York Holstein-Friesian Assn. resolution favoring creation of a corporation for disposing of surplus dairy products by the industry itself instead of having Government price supports (p. 2047).
9. PERSONNEL. Rep. Fino recommended a \$500 increase in civil-service retirement annuities (pp. 2047-8).
10. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Feb. 25 (p. 2064), when it is expected that the Mexican farm labor bill will be considered (p. D177).

SENATE - February 23

11. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young spoke against flexible price supports and criticized a statement by Tom Campbell, "Wheat King of Montana," in favor of flexible supports (pp. 2022-3).
Sen. Wiley stated that ways should be found "of meeting the present so-called dairy surplus without slashing farm income still further" and inserted statements opposing the reduction in dairy supports (pp. 1992-3). Sen. Thye inserted Sen. Wiley's request to be added as a co-sponsor of S. 2962, to limit reductions in dairy supports (p. 2000).
Sen. Humphrey inserted a Ulen, Minn., Businessmen's resolution favoring 90% supports (p. 1994).
12. APPROPRIATIONS; DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sens. Humphrey, Thye, and Morse criticized the proposed budget cuts for control of brucellosis and tuberculosis in dairy herds (pp. 2029-32).
13. INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Sen. Wiley inserted and commended a New York Times article encouraging "our recognition of importance of hemispheric prosperity" (pp. 2000-1).
14. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Bush explained the recommendations of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (pp. 2023-5).
15. TREATIES. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 1, to limit the President's treaty power (pp. 2013-19, 2021-2, 2025-9, 2032-6).
16. RECORDS. Allen N. Humphrey was appointed to the Federal Records Council (p. 1991).
17. FOREST RESEARCH. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Legislature commission's resolution requesting a budget increase for Forest Service research (p. 1993).
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Kandiyohi Co-op resolution urging adequate funds for REA (p. 1993).
19. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sens. Schoeppel and Humphrey inserted resolutions urging extension of social-security coverage (pp. 1992, 1994).

affects our physical bodies in an admirable fashion but we have overlooked the equally important component of mental health. In our development of hygiene, prevention, treatment, and cure we have done a one-sided job—doing very little about mental hygiene and about prevention, treatment, and cure of the mental diseases.

Last year, nearly a quarter of a million children were seen by the few mental health clinics in the country. Perhaps a quarter-million does not sound like a very big figure, but it should be remembered we have pitifully few mental-health clinics in the entire country.

The National Association for Mental Health estimates that if there were enough mental health clinics they would be seeing and treating between 2½ and 5 million children a year instead of 250,000. It is the estimate of that organization that there are upward of 5 million mentally disturbed children today.

These are the children who will grow up to be the parents of tomorrow, lacking the good mental health parents should have. They will in turn bring up an even larger number of mentally disturbed children, thus perpetuating an ever-expanding vicious cycle.

It is possible to break this cycle—to reverse the trend of growing mental illness by providing adequate treatment to the children who are mentally disturbed today so that they will grow into mentally healthy adults. It is also possible to aid in breaking the cycle by giving adequate treatment to the mentally disturbed parents of today so that they can bring up their children in better mental health. In addition, it is desirable to carry on widespread mental health education so that children as well as parents may learn the fundamentals of mental hygiene, and practice them.

More than anything else, it is necessary to arouse the public to the threat of mental illness and to stimulate community action in the fight against it.

In a recent message to the National Association for Mental Health, President Eisenhower said:

It is encouraging to note that in your search for solutions to these problems you have emphasized local initiative and responsibility. I have long felt that in most problems affecting the individual the soundest solutions are found in the concerted action of people close to him—his family and his community.

It is consistent with this principle that I have joined with my colleague the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMARZ] in introducing a House joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of May 2 to May 8 of this year as Mental Health Week.

As further evidence of the truly bipartisan manner in which the resolution is offered I might tell you that in the other body Senator SMATHERS and 51 others have cooperated in introducing an identical resolution.

I am certain the Members of the House will wish to join us in promoting such a worthy cause by speedily enacting the resolution.

AID FOR SCHOOL PUPILS

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read two short paragraphs from yesterday's Washington Post, quoting a teacher in the District of Columbia schools:

"There is not a week goes by that I don't find 5 to 10 children in need of shoes," she says. "Each week, we feed lunch and milk to countless numbers. It may seem strange but many of our families can't afford the luxury of milk, even under the school's penny milk program."

"This talk of a mild recession usually is thought of in terms of a slight decline in business, not in terms of human beings in need. I have been a principal for several years and emergency needs today are more widespread than I have ever seen them."

This is in face of the fact that we are supposed to have a surplus of milk and dairy products. The reason we have a surplus is because we do not have the proper way to get these products into the hands of the people who need them and at a price they can afford to pay.

CLAIMS FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 334)

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H. R. 395) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. ANNA HOLDER—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 335)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith H. R. 3733, for the relief of Mrs. Anna Holder.

This measure, in directing the payment to Mrs. Anna Holder of the sum of \$10,000, would provide a special legislative settlement of her claim that she is entitled to that amount from the Government as the beneficiary named in two \$5,000 policies of National Service Life Insurance.

These policies matured in May 1945. Mrs. Holder, the sole surviving design-

nated beneficiary, thereupon claimed the proceeds. She established that the deceased serviceman, an orphan, had been reared from early childhood by her parents, and that she occupied a de facto relationship of sister for many years. The Veterans' Administration denied her claim, ruling that she did not come within the permitted classes of beneficiaries prescribed in the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. The correctness of the ruling of the Veterans' Administration under the applicable law is not disputed.

The Congress imposed specific limitations on the classes of beneficiaries permitted to be named under National Service Life Insurance maturing before August 1, 1946. Similarly, the Congress did not vest in the Veterans' Administration authority to grant exceptions from the general rule.

Therefore, it seems to me irrelevant and unwise to accept as justification for this bill, the fact that Mrs. Holder could now qualify as a beneficiary under existing law, which was not made retroactive.

On the other hand, I believe that it is relevant to take fully into account several other factors of great importance in connection with the national service life insurance program as it existed up to 1946. The insurance was issued at peacetime rates which it was recognized would provide but a small fraction of the cost of the program if the United States should become involved in a war. Consequently, provision was made that all benefits payable because of deaths due to the extra hazard of military service would, in effect, be paid from appropriated funds. This was done by reimbursing the trust fund for such costs. Under these circumstances, it was considered desirable to restrict those eligible for benefits to the categories of persons to whose support the veteran might be obligated to contribute.

Finally, I cannot overlook considerations of equity to all beneficiaries as contrasted with the individual case in which the deceased veteran named an ineligible person as the beneficiary of his insurance. I have expressed the view, on other occasions, that uniformity and equality of treatment to all who are similarly situated must be the steadfast rule if the Federal programs for veterans and their beneficiaries are to be operated successfully. Otherwise, inequities are compounded, as is fully revealed by statistics reported by the Veterans' Administration. More than 3,200 claims of designated beneficiaries for the proceeds of national service life insurance have been denied because they were not within the prescribed classes of beneficiaries. A great number of them involved relationships which appear to have been just as close and as real as that claimed by Mrs. Holder.

In my judgment, this is not a case in which the circumstances are so unique or exceptional as to justify a waiver of the law. I, therefore, withhold my approval from the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1954.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

And without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

FEBRUARY 18, 1954.

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Member of Congress, Speaker of the
House of Representatives, United
States Capitol Building, Washing-
ton, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. M. MASON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 30 minutes, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and one-half by myself.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, that is entirely satisfactory on this side.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7996, with Mr. NELSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement general debate will continue not to exceed 30 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Missouri.

The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries appropriations totaling \$25,785,000. Of the total involved \$5,500,000 is for judgments and adjudicated claims. We are anxious to get this through because it stops the flow of interest out of the Treasury on these claims.

Four million eight hundred thousand dollars is for the Treasury, and there is a

transfer provision involving \$7,620,000 out of Air Force funds to be used by the Coast Guard for the erection of loran stations in the north.

There is also \$4 million for penalty mail.

There is an appropriation of \$360,000 for independent offices.

There is an appropriation of \$15,125,000 for labor in the National Mediation Board, these figures representing items that have to be considered promptly and before very long or one or two of our setups will be in difficulty for funds.

I think that is all I care to say at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has consumed 2 minutes.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, from the beginning of our Federal fiscal system the reporting of a deficiency bill has always been a matter of particular significance. It has invariably indicated some oversight, some deficiency, some mistake, some lack of judgment, or some carelessness either upon the part of the Budget Bureau or on the part of the committee and others involved.

There are, of course, in all deficiency bills provisions for needs which could not have been foreseen, and there are items of that type in the bill before us now, deficiencies, for example which are the result of new laws passed too late to be reflected in the estimates made by the Budget Bureau or in the last annual bill on the subject.

But all deficiencies are, necessarily, the correction, or the attempt to correct, some error. Either we did not appropriate enough money or we appropriated without proper limitations or appropriated too much and the item in the deficiency bill is an effort to remedy such oversight.

In years gone by it was not unusual for the deficiency bills to be utilized in bootlegging funds for purposes which could not bare too close scrutiny by the subcommittees having original jurisdiction. In this way money which had been refused in the annual bill, or which the departments did not care to sponsor in the original estimates, could be thrown into the catchall of a deficiency bill considered by an independent subcommittee not too familiar with the subject and appropriated under the guise of a deficiency. When the committee was reorganized and members were limited to one subcommittee of five, the separate deficiency committee was abolished and effort was made to reduce the deficiencies to a minimum by referring them to the subcommittee of original jurisdiction. But even yet deficiencies occasioned by inaptitude somewhere along the line rise to plague us—as in some items of the pending bill. For example, under our urge to economize we simply cut too deep in the veterans' unemployment compensation item in the annual bill and now must refund it in a deficiency appropriation.

I fully coincide with everything that has been said by our distinguished chairman, Mr. TABER. He has handled this bill admirably under the necessities which occasioned it. Of the individual

items there is perhaps only one that occurs to me as being of any particular note or warranting specific comment. That is the item providing for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. We have here a rather surprising discrepancy between the request of the Commission and the response by the committee. The Commission is one of the most important of all now serving under the Government. Its personnel was selected with exceptional care and consists of eminent men with records of outstanding service in public and private life. Its chairman, in particular enjoys the esteem and regard of the American people and has served in many notable capacities, including the Presidency of the United States. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find men better qualified by service and experience for the work of this important assignment. They requested, and the Bureau of the Budget approved, an appropriation of \$1,831,909 which with their unobligated balance of \$306,000 would have given them a total of \$2,137,909 which they considered the minimum amount required for their work. That was their considered judgment. But the Committee on Appropriations cut \$1,531,909 from the estimate, leaving only \$606,000 out of the \$2,137,909. Now I do not want to take issue with the committee and I do not express any disagreement with its decision. But a cut of 84 percent in the funds of an activity of this character and importance is unprecedented and perhaps would be better understood if the committee elaborated on the brief comment in the report. The Commission from the beginning has had my earnest interest and I am certain the interest and support of the Congress and the country.

It is not only under the management of able and experienced men but it is charged with duties and responsibilities which have long been under discussion and the country generally was under the impression that every possible step had been taken to secure permanent and effective readjustment when this Commission was selected.

We seem to be derelict in either one of two respects. Either the Commission is a disappointment in that they have completely misjudged their fiscal requirements and have asked for an appropriation 84 percent above what they should have asked at this particular time, or which they were reasonably entitled to expend—or the committee is derelict in cutting an unprecedented amount from an estimate for a much needed and widely publicized agency.

Certainly, someone has somewhere made a serious miscalculation, so serious that it requires an adjustment of 84 percent of the amount requested by the Hoover Commission.

Now, it just happens, coincidentally, that in this morning's newspapers Mr. Hoover is quoted as making a prediction which I am certain meets with the approval of every Member of the House; a prediction which is generally gratifying and which meets with the widest acceptance by the country at large. In view of the fact that we approve of his prediction of continued prosperity and are

anxious to cooperate in its realization, it is to be regretted that there is such a wide difference of opinion between his agency and the committee reporting this bill.

But, Mr. Chairman, this leads directly to a question which I desire to submit this morning to the Congress and to the country. It deals with the most important subject that can be considered here on the floor during this session. The United States is now carrying a colossal public debt. Never before in the history of this country, or of any other country, has any nation owed as much money as we owe this morning. There have been times when the public debt ran a little above what it does today. There are two such instances as I recall: one at the close of the Second World War and one in February 1946, when the public debt ran a little in excess of what it does this morning, practically \$275 billion. But, on both of those occasions we were in position to reduce it and did reduce it. For instance, at the end of the Second World War we promptly froze every allocation and rescinded \$64 billion of the debt, bringing it down to \$253 billion. Even at the end of the Second World War, with all of the huge expenditures involved in that great conflict, the public debt was more than \$22 billion lower than it is this morning. Then again, in February 1946, when it ran up to \$279 billion, we had in the Treasury at that time unencumbered and uncommitted, \$26 billion which brought it down again to \$253, far below the present astronomical total. So, we stand today owing more money than we ever owed before in the history of the Nation. Why, the interest upon it alone is more than the entire budget of the United States a comparatively short while ago.

We are faced with this situation: All of us agree that the budget should be balanced. That was the most solemn of all the commitments made in the last campaign. What progress is being made toward the redemption of that pledge? In the Treasury and Post Office bill—the first of the general supply bills to pass the House, the reduction in budget estimates was inconsequential. In this bill the reduction is practically limited to the cut in the appropriation for the Hoover Commission. If accomplishments up to this date are any indication of the reduction to be made in expenditures this fiscal year we will fall far short of holding the deficit down to the figure predicted at the beginning of the session—much less of balancing the budget.

And it is more serious than that. With economic barometers falling, it is evident that the national income is shrinking—even with the present tax schedules. With accelerating attrition in national income and with the loss of revenues heretofore drawn from current tax rates—and the failure of our campaign to reduce expenditures—we are facing a desperate situation. We are already far down the road that leads to economic collapse.

The alarming feature of the situation, Mr. Chairman, is not so much the size

of the debt. The alarming thing about it is that nobody seems to be alarmed. No one mentions it. No one suggests taking measures to remedy it. The idea seems to be that if we do not notice it, it will go away. If we do not pay any attention to it, it just won't be there. The only hope seems to be that we will wake some morning and find it was just a bad dream.

But it is there. It is increasing by millions every day. We haven't paid a penny on it for years. We haven't even thought of paying the interest. The only action so far suggested is that we raise the statutory limit so that we can continue to increase it without violating the law.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the great question before this Congress today. Unless we reduce expenditures, unless we maintain national revenues, unless we balance the budget, unless we start paying on the public debt, there are ahead of us the most serious economic consequences—there is ahead of us the certainty of great national disaster.

It is not merely a question of domestic economy. It is also the crux of our national defense. With national bankruptcy, we fall like a ripe plum into the waiting lap of the Communists who have so long predicted that very contingency.

Never before has such responsibility devolved upon any Congress as devolves upon this Congress in the handling of our fiscal affairs at this session. When are we going to balance the budget? Why do we not do something about the public debt? Why not immediately provide that every year, regardless of any circumstance or condition, we will reduce the national debt by a definite percentage? That is elementary common sense. Certainly that is the most businesslike thing we could do, and this is a business administration and a business Congress.

I was in Germany in 1945 at the close of the Second World War. I saw men going into the banks there carrying money in baskets. It was worth so little, it had to be handled in such huge volume, that when they went to make a deposit they actually carried the money to the bank in wicker hampers.

We have one alternative, Mr. Chairman. We either begin reduction of this debt or we eventually repudiate it. And already we are a long way down the road to repudiation. Already the purchasing power of the dollar is so depreciated that it will buy only half of what it ought to buy. Germany followed that road. Germany followed that road until her money was worthless. Even before the final collapse Germany was paying off its public debt with marks which were a millionth percentage of their face value.

Mr. Chairman, the creation of much of our national debt could not be avoided. We were under the muzzles of the enemy's guns. But that is not now even incidental to the problem with which we are confronted today. The question in this Congress is whether we will eat our cake, and drift, or whether we will do something about it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to reassure my distinguished friend the gentleman from Missouri that when he speaks of the money appropriated to the Commission which we know as the Hoover Commission and calls it a reduction he uses a word which was not used in the subcommittee nor in the Committee on Appropriations. This will be perfectly clear to you, Mr. Chairman, and to others, if you will refer to the hearings. The Hoover Commission was created last year. It was given an appropriation of \$500,000. You will see on page 37 it did not go into action until the end of September. It had at the time of this hearing a little over \$300,000 remaining. On page 36 of the hearings you will see we asked the executive director certain questions which indicated that this request had come very hastily to us, and perhaps had been an effort on his part to foresee activities which he was not yet prepared to describe. We said it looked as if he might come back to us in a few months better prepared to tell us the amount of money he wanted. Then, if you will turn to page 49, you will see we asked how long he could run on the existing money and how much he needed to run until June. The discussion which is indicated as being off the record was between the representatives of the Commission and the subcommittee and indicated that there would be another supplemental bill, perhaps in 30 days or 6 weeks, and undoubtedly a final bill, as is customary, at the end of the year, and that the Commission would be in better position to give an idea of its needs, and we would be in better position to give the money. I can assure my distinguished colleague, the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri, that there need be no concern; that this is not a reduction, but an attempt on the part of the committee to determine what amount should be appropriated, and, further, that there is no concern even on the part of the distinguished Chairman of the Commission itself, who would be the last person to ask for a blank check.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this makes the situation more unfavorable than I had anticipated. I had hoped the error, if there was an error, was on the part of the committee. The gentleman seems to indicate that the error was on the part of the agency which made this request.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is no error, neither on the part of the agency nor the committee.

Mr. CANNON. The Commission estimated their requirements, as you will note in the report, at \$1,831,000. The committee cut that to \$300,000, a reduction of 84 percent. Somebody was 84 percent in error.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, there are two items under Treasury in this bill.

The first item calls for an appropriation of \$4,800,000 for the Division of Disbursement and is to cover the cost of reimbursement to the Post Office Department for penalty mail. It is an uncontrollable item, an immediate must, the Division being able to carry on for a very short time on available funds.

It should be stated that the Division of Disbursement is responsible for disbursing moneys of all departments except the Military Establishment, postal service, and certain corporations. It was Public Law 286, approved last August, that required the reimbursement to the Post Office Department from the date of approval on. The actual cost until the end of the current fiscal year was estimated at \$4,965,000, but the Division hopes to absorb \$195,000, through improved procedures. It has a good record in this respect. The second item does not call for an appropriation but provides for a transfer of \$7,620,500 in funds from the Department of Defense to the Coast Guard to meet construction deadlines for the completion of a vital Loran chain in the Arctic, a project given the highest military priority. Time is of the essence because the project in order to be completed for operation this year must be built during the approaching summer months.

Funds were originally granted the Coast Guard in the amount of \$1,484,675 for the purpose of making preliminary surveys, initiating construction, and purchasing long-lead items in fiscal 1953. The balance of the funds were included in the so-called Truman budget but because these stations will be primarily used in support of Defense Department units, it was decided as a matter of fiscal policy that the charge for completion was properly one against the Defense Department appropriations. The language for transfer was held to be necessary.

Loran is a combination word for three words—"long" and "range" and "navigation"—and was developed during World War II. A chain is made up of a master and several slave stations placed at different land points and simultaneously sending out electronic signals which are picked up on instruments aboard aircraft and seacraft. Through mathematical measurements of the time difference in receipt of the several signals a line of position is developed and the craft determines an exact "fix." It can keep land, air, and sea units advised.

This Loran chain is one of a number prescribed in a comprehensive plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff setting forth the Loran stations as a requirement. The stations are in the far north above the permafrost line, which substantially increases the construction costs over that of stations constructed elsewhere. The Defense Department requirement is that these stations shall be operational by the fall of this year, and since the construction season is limited generally from July 15 to September 15, speed is neces-

sary. The material for the construction of these stations must be purchased in the United States, staged and shipped north not later than the first of May in order that full availability may be made of the short construction season.

The Coast Guard will not of itself do the construction work. That has been assigned to the Army engineers who will have civilian contractors working in the general area this summer, although there are indications that this is the last summer that such contractors will be available. Therefore, if the station is not completed this summer, costs of completion will undoubtedly rise if contractors must be taken from the States. The extreme isolation of the area and the rigors of the climate are the factors that add materially to the cost. Conventional construction in the United States costs from \$10 to \$20 per square foot, depending on whether or not utilities are available, type of construction, labor areas, and other factors. For the heavy type construction employed in this project it is estimated that \$25 would be the stateside costs. This would be increased enormously in the Arctic. United States Navy figures on construction costs at Point Barrow include an index of 4.0 for comparing costs there with continental United States costs. This index has been used in estimating in the instant case as it is believed that the difficulties encountered in this case will be equal to or greater than those of construction at Point Barrow.

The committee has reported this bill out with \$1,000,000 less than requested only because certain items of cost appear to be excessive. The need or urgency is not questioned. It is hoped the amount will prove sufficient and the action being now taken need be no cause for delay in going forward with the project.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield that I might ask a question of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. In your statement you said that the materials for these jobs in Greenland are being purchased in the United States. According to my information that statement may not be quite accurate, because I understand they are purchasing some in Holland. One of the complaints about the Army engineers is—

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yielded to the gentleman for a question, not a statement.

Mr. FULTON. Secondly, that they are buying materials that cost more to erect.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

Mr. CANFIELD. The information before the Committee, however, is that the main material for construction can be

purchased from only one contractor, and that contractor is in the United States.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

Mr. Chairman, there are two items in this supplemental appropriation bill, from the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee. The first is unemployment compensation for veterans. The request was for \$20,500,000, but it did not reach the committee until last Wednesday afternoon and justifications have still not been received from the Department of Labor, so we obviously did not have time to hold hearings and report the bill to the full committee last week. The committee, however, realizes that this is an emergency and so has included \$15 million without holding hearings, and we will consider the balance of the request when we have had time to hold hearings.

This is an uncontrollable item which is provided for in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The Department has at the present time enough money to last approximately 1 month. If the money is not appropriated it would be very disastrous, because, according to the law, every veteran is entitled to receive these payments if he is unemployed.

There is also an item of \$125,000 for the National Mediation Board, which is necessary because of the considerable increase in the use of their arbitration and emergency boards by both employers and employees. The National Mediation Board's request of \$138,000 for fiscal year 1954 was allowed in full in the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act for 1954. I think it is also appropriate at this time to mention that the committee and the Congress also allowed the full amount of the Department of Labor's estimated requirements for unemployment compensation for veterans.

The National Mediation Board used the \$138,000 which was allowed them under the appropriation act of 1954 and in addition have received \$85,000 from the President's emergency fund. They asked us for an additional \$150,000. They justified \$119,430 for specific items they think are reasonably foreseeable. In addition they asked for \$30,570 as a reserve for contingencies. We have allowed the \$119,430 and a slight additional amount for contingencies. We think that \$125,000 is enough to carry them through to the end of the year.

There was also a request for \$14,500,000 for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment security administration. We have not included this item in the bill. The reason that is not carried is because we did not have time to have hearings. In fact we still have not received justifications from the Department of Labor. I think that this request should be looked over very carefully, especially in view of the fact that part of the request was for salary increases and another portion is to permit the return to weekly claims filing. There may be some good justification for these things, but we think that we should have rather extensive hearings before making a determination.

It is important, in considering this item, that there is about \$3,800,000 in their contingency fund which is not yet obligated and which will carry them over until we can conclude our hearings. There is not the emergent need for funds for this activity such as exists in connection with unemployment compensation for veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired; under the consent agreement all time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to \$100,000.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: On page 4, at the end of line 15, add a new paragraph as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
"FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION
"Loan authorization

"For an additional amount for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$30 million, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we have an agency in the Department of Agriculture known as the Farmers Home Administration. It is a highly efficient and well operated division of the Government. It is presently headed by Mr. R. B. McLeaish who is called the Administrator.

We have been making so-called FHA loans to farmers for many years. I am thinking particularly of the production and subsistence loan program of the FHA. These loans are made to enable the farmer to buy gasoline, to run his tractor, to pay for his groceries, to buy seed and feed and other items to enable him to stay on the farm. These funds cannot be borrowed by a farmer from the FHA if he is able to secure money from the local bank or otherwise.

The repayment rate on these loans since 1946 has been 93½ percent. In other words, of the loans made since 1946 which have matured, 93½ percent have been repaid and the anticipation is that approximately 100 percent of all of these loans will eventually be repaid. In other words, this is not in any sense a give-away program. It is a very effective program in enabling farmers to stay on the farm.

The Department of Agriculture has received in one way or the other applications, or estimated applications, which exceed the funds available to the extent of \$45 million. My amendment would provide, not the full \$45 million but \$30 million to be loaned to the farmers if they cannot get the money otherwise.

This money would enable many of them to stay in business; it would enable them to stay on the farm.

There is no worse economy than failing to provide adequate credit to people, good, earnest, hard-working American farm people, throughout the 48 States of the Union to enable them to carry on their business. In former years it has often been possible when these production and subsistence funds for the FHA were low to secure loans from banks, or, perhaps, the grocery man would carry the farmer on until the harvest season or the blacksmith and the repairmen would carry these people. Money was not so tight then as it is now.

In the great Southwest where we have had such terrific droughts, many of the banks have gone as far as they can go under the banking laws to supply credit. An emergency situation exists. The banks cannot continue in what appears to be the fifth year of drought to finance the farmers in need of credit. Of course, they finance the overwhelming majority of them. So, the question is a little support, credit support, for our farmers; additional support. We have already provided \$140 million for this program. This would increase it to \$170 million. It is a very modest but efficiently operated program, and the chances are good that the ultimate repayment rate will approach 100 percent.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Is it not a fact that without this help these people will be driven off the farms; that there is no other way for them to stay in business, and that they now, when they make these applications, already have in prospect land which they can operate if they can be financed? Is that not a fact?

Mr. MAHON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to proceed for 4 additional minutes.)

Mr. MAHON. So, it seems just common, ordinary good sense to provide additional funds for this program.

Now, I took this matter up with President Eisenhower and he wrote a sympathetic letter, and I am sure that had he the time to go into it thoroughly he would already have sent to us a budget estimate. I have taken it up with the Department of Agriculture, and officials say, "Yes, the estimate of applications for this type of loan exceeds the funds available by \$45 million." We are going to wake up one of these days and we will not have the funds, and the Congress cannot take action overnight. I have waited for a budget estimate and would like to wait longer but this is a supplemental appropriation bill and my amendment is in order. This is where this sort of appropriation should be made, and it may be a long time before we will have an additional opportunity to provide these needed funds, and besides that many farmers are in need of the answer to a question which puzzles

them. "Shall I leave the farm and go to town, give up my farm life, or shall I try to stay on?" He needs assurance now that the credit will be made available.

So, it is in that spirit and for that purpose that I offer this amendment. These funds do not have to be repaid in 1 year; they can be repaid over a period of 3 years. This is a very effective program. I see the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], who is very sympathetic to this program, present. He is a great friend of agriculture and the farmer, chairman of the subcommittee, and I know he is placed at a disadvantage, without a budget estimate, to go along with this proposal.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Is it not a fact that the greatest weakness in what we have been trying to do for these farmers is based on the fact that we have not been able to assure them that we will go far enough, and the public has not known on any of these programs in the last year that we could go the whole length, and therefore the programs have not been as effective as they would have been had everybody known that they were going to be able to continue the program as long as it was needed?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is right.

Mr. POAGE. That has been the weakness in the cattle relief program, has it not, that we have not known that we could buy enough, that we have not known that we could buy enough feed, that we have not known that we would have enough money to make these loans? We have been told a lot of things that will come, we have been told that we will get help, but the quantity was not forthcoming. The gentleman is just trying to see that it will go around.

Mr. MAHON. I am just trying to see that it will go almost around. This is not an adequate sum.

Some of our agricultural programs are subject to criticism. Take the feed program. The taxpayer subsidized the ranchman, and sometimes the ranchman was worth a million dollars or more in his own right, but the taxpayer subsidized him with cheap feed. I am not complaining. The object of the program was all right. Of course, it was a giveaway program to some extent. I think it could be defended. But this FHA loan program is a program against which I have never in all my service in the House of Representatives heard anyone launch any serious objection. It is just a simple matter of enabling the farmer, usually a small farmer, who cannot get credit anywhere else, to stay on the farm. I think we would perhaps be willing to do this for people overseas under our foreign-aid program. Let us do it for our own people under this amendment.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman from Texas is a distinguished former chair-

man of the very important subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee dealing with the military. Does he think this is exactly orderly procedure?

Mr. MAHON. My friend is correct. The procedure is not orderly. However, I am not so much interested in orderliness at this time when there are anxious farmers in New Jersey, Texas, and other States who are wondering whether or not adequate funds will be available. I offered the amendment in committee and it was defeated. I do not blame anybody for objecting to it and I do not blame anybody for voting against it now, but I think the amendment is sound and should be supported. My friend, the able gentleman from New Jersey, is correct that a better procedure would be a budget estimate from the Bureau of the Budget, hearings, and the inclusion of the item in an appropriation bill by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, 2 years ago on this floor an amendment which I introduced provided an additional \$10 million to the amount brought in for production and subsistence loans, raising that amount to \$120 million. Last year, if you will recall, we brought in the same amount, \$120 million, in the regular appropriation bill, and in addition we provided \$20 million under the so-called disaster loan fund, making \$140 million available for this fiscal year for what we term production and subsistence loans. I cite this instance to remind the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] that I have always felt, as he does, that this is a very worthwhile program.

However, Mr. Chairman, we are faced today with this situation. We have had no request from the Budget for any addition in this item. We have had no hearings relative to any possible supplemental items. The officials from the Farmers Home Administration appeared last week before my Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture on the regular bill for fiscal 1955. They did not tell us of any dire circumstances due to the lack of subsistence funds at this time. In fact, I just telephoned the Department, and they informed me that they now have \$25.2 millions available in that fund, and that that amount will last through April, in their opinion. I am referring to their money for production and subsistence loans. It would seem to me that this picture is much more favorable than it has been in past years as far as funds in this category are concerned. I do not feel that the production and subsistence loans situation is bad at all at this time. If, in a month or so, something unfortunate develops, our subcommittee will bring any necessary request to the floor for consideration. But we are placed in a rather impossible situation here today. We are requested to agree to an item on which we have had no hearings and concerning which we have had no budget estimate. As the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] brought out, this is a little bit irregular.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I talked this morning with Mr. McLeaish who administers the program. I had called him and I want to make it clear that he is not urging the adoption of this amendment. He, I believe, will tell you as he told me, that their estimate is they lack \$45 million being able to meet the estimated requirements for this year for the production and subsistence loans. He says he hopes to use some of the disaster money to meet about one-half or one-third, I believe, of this amount. The funds for the production and subsistence loans have been exhausted in the State of Texas, I know, for at least a couple of months. There may be some allocation to States that have not been used. The estimated requirement, the additional requirement for my own State is \$9 million.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Let me call to the gentleman's attention this fact; besides the \$25.2 million still available in the regular fund for production and subsistence loans, there is also approximately \$17 million unexpended in the disaster loan fund, and that was the estimate given to our subcommittee last week.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The estimate of the \$17 million to \$20 million is an estimate of what will be left as of June 30.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As of June 30, that is correct, and certainly the Farmers' Home Administration, in case of dire need, and, keep in mind dire need comes within the purview of loans for the disaster areas, can take money from that \$17 million fund and use it in that area.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. The disaster money will not fit the pattern of the production and subsistence program. Under the production and subsistence program a certain amount of refinancing is possible in order that the farmer can pay his running expenses and bills and even the interest on his indebtedness.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly, we recognize the fact that this is not exactly in the same category, but let me reiterate that the cases of dire need are covered by the disaster loan program. Let me reiterate that we do have \$25.2 million left in the production and subsistence funds as of this date, and that will carry at least through April 30. Let me further state that the new money which the committee will make available in our regular appropriation bill will undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of \$120 million, in my opinion, and that will be available for allocation as of July 1.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I make the categorical statement for the RECORD that the Department does not have \$20 million plus in unobligated production and subsistence loans to be made to farmers of the Southwest. I do not understand the statement of the gentleman that they have unexpended or unobligated funds for that purpose. I know that they do not have. I know that the gentleman can find out before he reads over his remarks later in the day. There is no money in the Southwest, particularly in Texas, not one additional dollar, under this item that has not already been committed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is in the neighborhood of \$17 million to \$20 million estimated as of June 30, which will not be expended out of what we term disaster loan funds, under the legislation which was enacted by the Congress last year, as you know.

Mr. MAHON. But I am not talking about the disaster loan funds now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. All right, then let us go back to the \$25.2 million that I referred to. The Department informed me today, through the clerk of our committee, that \$25.2 million is available as of this date, and that that will be sufficient to take care of the demands for production and subsistence loans through April. I recognize the interest of my friend in this particular matter. We are all interested. This has been a bipartisan matter—in fact, 2 years ago, my amendment to increase this particular loan fund by \$10 million was the only budget increase passed by the House that year. That indicates the good feeling in this House toward this program. Let us not harm this program by coming in here after by-passing the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, without any hearing and without any request from the Budget at all. I do not think it is good business. We do not want things brought to the floor of the House on that basis. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], on your side, assisted with the passage of my amendment 2 years ago and will join with my Republican colleagues to do whatever is necessary about this matter. You may be assured that we will give to Farmers Home Administration all of the money it can rightly use in their very good work.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I now yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman say for the record that there are now funds available under the Production and Subsistence Loans Program for the State of Texas?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. No, not specifically for the State of Texas. I am speaking of the United States of America. Texas is just 1 of the 48 States to which this fund applies.

Mr. MAHON. In what States is this money available?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will see to it, as far as I can, that Texas is given the consideration it should have.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The disaster loans that were referred to a little while ago are available in States where the President has issued a proclamation; and Texas has been named as such a State.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes. However, I agree with Mr. MAHON that there are certain restrictions placed on this seventeen or twenty million dollars in funds which will still be available next June 30. But certainly the situation cannot be too bad or we would have had some Department of Agriculture official before us before this time, advocating that something be done. If anything is necessary, we will be the first to ask for more loan funds, as we have been in the past.

I hope you will do our subcommittee the credit of being realistic enough to take care of the situation if it does arise. You have always aided us, Mr. MAHON, in doing justice to the needs of agriculture.

Mr. MAHON. I have the utmost respect and admiration for the gentleman and his committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman for that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes 19, noes 63.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. NELSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO REVISE AND EXTEND

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may be allowed to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PRICE SUPPORT FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

(Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include a resolution.)

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I have received a resolution from the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc.

This association is very watchful, and quite properly so, of the dairy farmers' interests, which at times seem to be overlooked.

I am very sure that any help in disposing of surplus milk products will solve many of the dairy farmers' most vexing problems.

Whereas the market for cattle is largely governed by price of milk, as well as general economic conditions; and

Whereas experience has shown that all price support by Government agencies tends to defeat their intended purpose by creating greater surpluses and, therefore, causing continued increases in Government purchase of commodities. This in turn builds consumer resentment and sales resistance to artificially high retail prices thus created: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association assembled in annual meeting in Jamestown, N. Y., January 18-19, 1954, hereby goes on record as requesting congressional enactment of enabling legislation necessary to permit the setting up of a corporation for handling and disposal of surplus milk products by the dairy industry itself, along the lines proposed by the annual meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation in Houston, Tex., in 1953, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all Congressmen and Senators from New York State and to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and to the chairmen of Senate and House Agricultural Committees.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO] for 10 minutes.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, the most recent retirement report of the United States Civil Service Commission contains two figures which, in my opinion, should be of concern to every Member of this Congress. These figures show that the average annuity paid under the civil-service retirement system for the fiscal year 1952 was \$700 for retired men and \$411 for retired women employees. Translate those figures into the terms of a monthly budget, and they mean that the average man retired under our civil-service system is receiving just \$58 per month, while the average woman is receiving the even more pitifully inadequate amount of \$34. And then try, if you will, to translate \$58 a month, or \$34 a month, into enough to live on for an entire month. This, to me, represents a shameful state of affairs.

Because I believe that we must face up to the fact that these small annuities can in no way be regarded as adequate to meet living costs, I have introduced a bill, H. R. 2850, which will increase Federal retirement benefits by \$500 across the board.

It is true that the Congress, in 1952, made a cost-of-living adjustment in civil-service retirement benefits. But there were at least three things wrong with the bill passed by the 82d Congress.

In the first place, as the figures I have already cited will show, this increase was not enough. In fact, \$700 a year is just about one-third of the amount retired elderly couples in New York City, and most other American cities, need to live on with a reasonable degree of security. It is just about one-third of what is required today to buy enough food, adequate shelter, and especially to provide the kind of medical attention which so frequently is a large budget item for people who have retired because of age.

In the second place, the 1952 law was inadequate because it did not apply to all persons receiving civil-service annuities. This was because of the ceiling contained in the bill which allowed the increase only in the case of lower annuity payments. My bill would reward all annuitants equally by increasing their amount by \$500 each year across the board.

In the third place, the 1952 bill was a temporary 22-month increase scheduled to continue only until June 30 of this year. At the end of that time, it is true, the increase will be continued for another year if Congress votes the necessary funds to pay for the boost. But even if Congress so acts during this session, the increase will lapse on June 30, 1955, regardless of whether or not the next Congress votes for additional appropriations.

Now, you do not provide the kind of retirement income which gives people a real feeling of security with temporary increases geared to a cutoff date. You do not give our retired Government servants any feeling of assurance that they will not be in want when you say, as the existing law does, that the amount of the pension they will receive beginning July of this year depends upon whether or not Congress appropriates enough funds.

Remember that we are here concerned with a contributory retirement system, and that the men and women now receiving its benefits gave a portion of each paycheck received toward building up the retirement income upon which they must now depend. Remember, also, that the employee's contribution to the civil-service retirement system is unusually high both because the contribution rate is 6 percent of pay and because that rate applies to the whole amount of pay received.

The social-security tax rate, as you well know, has just been increased, but employees still pay at the rate of only 2 percent, and that only on earned income up to \$3,600. Prior to January 1 of this year, the contribution rate was only 1½ percent. And many workers now retired are receiving social-security benefits for which their contribution rate was only 1 percent of income up to \$3,000, the rate prior to the 1950 amendments.

Yet, the average social-security benefit today is around \$50. The point here, of course, is that if civil-service annuitants were receiving as much proportionately in return for their contribu-

tions as do beneficiaries of social security, they would be entitled to at least four times as much money. Now, place the civil-service monthly average of \$58 per month against the social-security average of \$50 a month and you come out with a difference of just \$8 per month. And remember that part of that \$8 depends upon whether Congress appropriates the money this year.

Or take another example of a contributory retirement system which has been established by Federal law, namely, the railroad retirement system. Here, it is true, the tax rate can be compared with that which applies under civil service, because the employee rate is currently 6¼ percent, but this applies only on wages up to \$300 per month. Civil-service employees, as I have said, pay on the entire amount of wages received.

But now let us compare the amount of benefits received under the two systems. Retired civil servants, as we have seen, are receiving an average of \$58 per month. But retired railroad workers receive an average of \$95.71 per month, or more than one-third more. Furthermore, the railroad system provides additional benefits on behalf of dependents and survivors while the civil-service system is largely geared toward paying stipulated annuities regardless of the number of dependents.

There is a definite reason and need for improving our Federal civil-service retirement system.

Because I am convinced that the need for more adequate pensions for our civil servants is urgent, on February 9, 1953, I introduced my bill, H. R. 2850. Let us not, in the press of other legislation, forget the great hardship which our present civil-service plan is producing in too many homes at a time of life when many of these people need money most. I urge your earnest consideration of my bill calling for an increase of \$500 per year for every retired civil servant. Such action would be directly in line with the broad and humane principles enunciated by President Eisenhower. The time to help these unfortunate retired public servants is now, when the need is most urgent.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMUNISM, TREATIES, AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, our country is today facing more staggering problems than ever before in all of our history. These problems are so manifold that it would be impossible to discuss all of them if I were capable of doing so during the time allowed me today.

We are living in a war economy and in constant threats of war; we are operating under an unbalanced budget, and confronted with the fact that there must be some form of tax relief. All of these problems and many more are worthy of discussion.

However, it is not to any of those problems I wish to address myself today. At this time I want to discuss, with all of the sincerity of my soul, three problems now confronting our Nation that are fundamental and which must be solved right. Those three problems are: First, communism; second, the danger of losing our way of life through treaty law; and, third, the danger confronting us by the United States Supreme Court usurping power that was never theirs, and thereby becoming the highest law making body in the world and a law making body from which there is no appeal.

To discuss these matters requires courage. We are now living in an age where anyone really defending America and its institutions must understand that he will be deliberately misunderstood, deliberately misinterpreted, and that the price of patriotism is that he be smeared and be called a reactionary, or a fool. The time has come that a man must be willing to pay the price for being a real American.

Certainly, the gravest danger any country has ever faced is the danger of communism. It corrupts everything it touches; it asks everything, it gives nothing but death and destruction in return; it is completely ungodly and pagan; it was conceived in bloodshed and murder is its way of life; it has been the major problem in this country for at least 30 years. During 30 years past, however, it has been coddled, winked at and blinked at in a way and manner unparalleled in this country. It is true that many good Americans rose up to do battle with this merciless foe, feeling, and God knows they ought to have been authorized to believe, that all Americans would join in battle, and were unprepared for the terrific character assassination awaiting them and were sadly disillusioned and disbelieved by their own people. Certain, no political party in this country can claim a monopoly on fighting communism. The truth is, a few stalwarts in both major parties have valiantly warred against this enemy, while others in both political parties winked and blinked at it, and even joined in character assassination of those good Americans who did rise up early to do battle. I am thinking now of two distinguished Members of this body, Hon. MARTIN DIES, of Texas, and Hon. John Wood, of Georgia, who years ago had the courage to tell our country what we were facing, but who were set on by members of both political parties and who had to suffer condemnation for many years before plain and uncontrovertible facts made even the unwilling acknowledge that they were right all the time. Would to God the late E. E. Cox, of Georgia, could have lived to see this day and know at last the people are waking up to his warnings. The truth is—neither of the records of the two major parties are anything to brag about.

As a matter of fact, their efforts have been so puny that it should humble both and compel repentance and a high resolve that from now on out they will do battle to this terrible enemy. Thank God, although it is late and does not do us too much credit, I think both major parties are now ready to do battle against that foe. If my thinking is correct, then that danger can be overcome and will be overcome. It is my hope—that we have at long last learned our lesson—and that no longer will good Americans be vilified or smeared for standing for God and America against atheistic communism.

Now, regarding the matter of treaty law: Anyone advocating the curbing of dictatorship through treaty law can make up his or her mind to pay the price for so doing. Such a person can understand that he or she will be charged with trying to undermine the Constitution and to harass the United Nations—some of these charges being made by innocent but uninformed people, and some by those who really are afraid that their schemes for world government will be defeated. As a matter of fact, an amendment to our Constitution, curbing treaty law and executive agreements must be passed to preserve the Constitution itself. That is a paradox—but absolutely true. Few people understand that internationalists and one worlders discovered a so-called loophole in the Constitution that can and is being used to destroy our Constitution. Few people have even dreamed that a treaty made with a foreign nation on matters in direct conflict with our precious liberties accorded us under our Constitution, now by United States Supreme Court decisions, overrides our Constitution and deprives us of our liberties. Few people dream that a treaty with a foreign nation can annul our Federal, State, and city laws and ordinances. If the people knew—and they will sometime know—that now a treaty can even annul a city ordinance passed by the town or city council that they live in, they would shudder over what had come to pass.

Few people know—but be assured they will know—that the Secretary of State and the President can get together with a foreign nation and make a secret agreement violative of their Federal and State constitutional rights, and completely destroy their constitutional rights and annul their State laws passed by their State legislatures, and that such an agreement can even be pigeonholed and kept secret, and not even the United States Senate be allowed to look it over. Few people know—but I repeat that they will know—that Presidents have made such agreements and that such agreements have annulled laws of a sovereign State under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. Few people realize that three justices of our United States Supreme Court held that President Truman had no inherent power, nor constitutional power to seize the steel industry, but that he did have the power under the United Nations Charter, and other pacts and agreements.

When the Republicans were on the outside looking in they thought that it was horrible that it might be suggested

88TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7996

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

3

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

4

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

5

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

6

Division of Disbursement", \$4,800,000.

7

COAST GUARD

8

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

9

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,

10

and improvements", \$7,620,500, to be derived by transfer

11

from the appropriation "Maintenance and operations, Air

12

Force, 1954", and to remain available until expended.

13

CHAPTER II

14

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

16

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-

17

sation for veterans", \$15,000,000.

18

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

19

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

20

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-

21

gency boards", \$125,000.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

3 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head
4 contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of
6 travel, is hereby increased to \$100,000.

7 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

8 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 "Salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall
12 remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That
13 the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appro-
14 priation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available
15 for expenses of travel, is increased to \$100,000.

16 CHAPTER IV

17 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329,

1 Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such
2 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
3 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
4 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
5 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
6 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
7 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
8 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
9 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
10 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-
11 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of
12 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
13 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
14 this Act.

15 CHAPTER V

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
20 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
21 against the Government of the United States or who is a
22 member of an organization of Government employees that
23 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the

1 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
2 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
3 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
4 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
5 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
6 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
7 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
8 a member of an organization of Government employees that
9 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
10 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
11 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
12 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
13 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
14 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
15 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
16 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
17 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
18 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
19 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
20 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
21 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
22 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,

1 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
2 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
3 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
4 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives February 23, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

FEBRUARY 25, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

) Mr. FERGUSON for Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7996]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$25, 785, 707
Amount of increase by Senate committee-----	2, 131, 909
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	27, 917, 616
Total estimates considered by the Senate-----	27, 942, 616

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
I	Legislative Branch—Senate	\$600, 000	-----	\$600, 000	-----	+\$600, 000
II	Treasury	4, 800, 000	\$4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----	-----
III	Labor-National Mediation Board	15, 150, 000	15, 125, 000	15, 125, 000	-\$25, 000	-----
IV	Independent Offices	1, 891, 909	360, 000	1, 891, 909	-----	+ 1, 531, 909
V	Claims and judgments	5, 500, 707	5, 500, 707	5, 500, 707	-----	-----
VI	General provisions	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----
	Total	27, 942, 616	25, 785, 707	27, 917, 616	-25, 000	+ 2, 131, 909

¹ Language only.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES

Chapter I. Legislative Branch:

Senate:

Inquiries and investigations-----	\$600, 000
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Total, chapter I-----	600, 000
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Chapter II. Treasury Department:

Bureau of Accounts:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement:

The committee recommends the sum of \$4,800,000 to be included in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, in order to defray the cost of penalty mail, which was made necessary by the enactment of Public Law 286 by the Congress on Aug. 15, 1953, subsequent to the approval of the regular Treasury and Post Office Department Appropriation Act for 1954. The amount approved by the committee is identical with the supplemental request and the same as the amount approved by the House committee.

Coast Guard:

Acquisition, construction, and improvements:

The committee approves the full amount of \$8,620,500, as requested in the supplemental request for 1954 for the construction of 3 navigational aid (loran) stations in the Arctic which is \$1 million more than recommended by the House. This amount is to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954." The committee is satisfied with the testimony offered by the witnesses during the hearings, especially with respect to the urgency of this project.

Chapter IV. Independent offices:

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel be increased from \$100,000 to \$143,200. The committee was informed that additional study committees have been authorized, requiring the additional travel expenses for such study groups who serve without compensation.

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----

1, 531, 909

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$1,831,909. The committee believes that the important work of this commission should not be retarded in any way, and that the full amount requested is necessary to enable the program of the commission to be planned economically.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel be increased from \$100,000 to \$302,344.

Total, chapter IV-----	1, 531, 909
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Total increase-----	2, 131, 909
---------------------	-------------

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	27, 917, 616
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Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
330	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Inquiries and investigations-----	\$600, 000		\$600, 000	-----	+ \$600, 000
	Total, ch. I-----	600, 000		600, 000	-----	+ 600, 000
304	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
	Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	4, 800, 000	\$4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----	-----
304	COAST GUARD					
	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	¹ (8, 620, 500)	² (7, 620, 500)	² (8, 620, 500)	-----	+ (1, 000, 000)
	Total, ch. II-----	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----	-----
331	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	³ 15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----	-----

323	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	150,000	125,000	\$125,000	—25,000	-----
	Arbitration and emergency boards-----	150,000	125,000	125,000	—25,000	-----
	Total, National Mediation Board-----	15,150,000	15,125,000	15,125,000	—25,000	-----
	Total, chapter III-----					-----
310	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	60,000	60,000	60,000		-----
	President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization-----					-----
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					-----
	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----	1,831,909	300,000	1,831,909		+1,531,909
322	Total, chapter IV-----	1,891,909	360,000	1,891,909		+1,531,909
	CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS					-----
	Claims and judgments-----	5,500,707	5,500,707	5,500,707		-----
	Grand total-----	27,942,616	25,785,707	27,917,616	—25,000	+2,131,909

¹ To be derived by transfer from available Department of Defense appropriation.

² To be derived by transfer from "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954."

³ \$5,500,000 of request deferred for subsequent consideration.

Calendar No. 1031

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7996

[Report No. 1029]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

FEBRUARY 25, 1954

Reported by Mr. FERGUSON (for Mr. BRIDGES), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

3

SENATE

4

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount

6

for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$600,000.

7

CHAPTER II

8

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

10

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

11

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

12

Division of Disbursement", \$4,800,000.

13

COAST GUARD

14

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

15

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,

16

and improvements", ~~\$7,620,500~~ \$8,620,500, to be derived

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by transfer from the appropriation "Maintenance and opera-

18

tions, Air Force, 1954", and to remain available until

19

expended.

20

CHAPTER III

21

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

23

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-

24

sation for veterans", \$15,000,000.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

3 For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-
4 gency boards", \$125,000.

5 CHAPTER ~~III~~ IV

6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

8 ORGANIZATION

9 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
10 Committee on Government Organization, established by
11 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
14 for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
15 cerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
16 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
17 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their
18 homes or regular places of business, for members of the
19 Committee and other persons serving without compensation;
20 \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
21 able until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee
22 is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classifica-
23 tion Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of
24 the general schedule established by said Act.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

3 Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head
4 contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of
6 travel, is hereby increased to ~~\$100,000~~ \$143,200.

7 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

8 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 "Salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles, ~~\$300,000~~ \$1,831,909: *Provided*, That said appro-
12 priation shall remain available until expended: *Provided fur-*
13 *ther*, That the limitation under said head in the Supplemental
14 Appropriation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount avail-
15 able for expenses of travel, is increased to ~~\$100,000~~
16 \$302,344.

17 CHAPTER IV V

18 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

19 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
20 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
21 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-
22 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
23 by United States district courts and the United States Court
24 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329,

1 Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such
2 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
3 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
4 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
5 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
6 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
7 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
8 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
9 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
10 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-
11 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of
12 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
13 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
14 this Act.

15 CHAPTER V VI

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
20 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
21 against the Government of the United States or who is a
22 member of an organization of Government employees that
23 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
24 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an

1 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
2 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
3 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
4 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
5 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
6 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
7 a member of an organization of Government employees that
8 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
9 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
10 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
13 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
14 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
15 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
16 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
17 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
18 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
19 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
20 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
21 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

- 1 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
- 2 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives February 23, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

FEBRUARY 25, 1954
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 3, 1954
For actions of March 2, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 39

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Mexican farm labor bill. House Rules Committee cleared watershed bill and CCC-borrowing bill. House subcommittee voted for limitation on reduction in dairy price supports. Rep. Curtis defended USDA regarding drought relief in Mo. Rep. Metcalf recommended wool import control. Senate passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill; sent to conference. Sen. Aiken introduced and discussed bill on price supports, etc. Rep. Whitten introduced bill to create Agricultural Foreign Service.

HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico. Recommitted, 156-250, a motion by Rep. Shelley to recommit the measure. (pp. 2355,2357-82).
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (p. 2354). It is expected that this bill will be debated Thurs. (p. 2386).
3. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7339, to increase the borrowing power of CCC (p. 2386). It is expected that this bill will be debated Fri. (p. 2386).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states: "Chairman Andresen of the Special Dairy Subcommittee, following an executive session, stated that his subcommittee discussed the dairy situation today, and in particular the effect of the recent order of the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the support price on dairy products from 90 to 75 percent of parity. He added that the group went on record that any reduction made in the support price of dairy products should be limited to not more than 5 percent in any 1 marketing year; and that he was to report today's action to the full committee for prompt attention and, if necessary,

conduct open hearings on the dairy support program. It is anticipated that the full committee will consider the dairy problem in connection with the general farm legislation for which hearings will begin March 10." (p. D218.)

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7057, to authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (p. D219).
6. WOOL IMPORTS. Rep. Metcalf recommended control of wool imports (p. 2357).
7. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Curtis, Mo., defended this Department in connection with the controversy on drought relief in Mo. (pp. 2384-5).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Tollefson urged an adequate American merchant marine (pp. 2389-93).
Rep. Lane criticized the St. Lawrence seaway project (p. 2385-6).

SENATE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed as reported this bill, H. 7996. Conferees were appointed in both Houses. (pp. 2339, 2349, 2351, 2386.) The bill includes items for the Hoover Commission, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and judgments and claims.
10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper article pointing out Wisconsin's high dairy production, and a Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer article criticizing the reduction in dairy price supports (p. 2321).
11. DISBURSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2844, to make permanent the authorization of certain transactions by U. S. disbursing officers (S. Rept. 1038)(p. 2319).
12. TREATIES. Sen. Lennon made a motion to reconsider the vote on S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker treaty amendment (pp. 2330-1).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Ky. Legislature resolution urging adequate funds for TVA, and a National Rural Electric Cooperative Association resolution relating to appropriations for SPA (p. 2318).
14. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Sen. Williams submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 2714, to increase CCC borrowing power (p. 2319). Majority Leader Knowland stated his intention that this bill be considered today (Mar. 3), and Sen. Williams said he would oppose its consideration (p. 2349).
15. FARM LABOR. Discussed and passed over S. J. Res. 121, to continue the Mexican farm labor program, on objection of Sen. Cooper and others (p. 2333). Majority Leader Knowland stated his intention that this measure be considered Thurs., Mar. 4 (p. 2349).
16. BANKRUPTCY. Received from the Administrator, Office of the U. S. Courts, proposed amendments to the Bankruptcy Act (p. 2318).
17. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Passed over S. 50, the Alaska statehood bill, upon objection of Sen. Bush (p. 2339).

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7996

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

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(1)CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$600,000.

CHAPTER (2)II

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement”, \$4,800,000.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Acquisition, construction, and improvements”, (3)\$7,620,500 \$8,620,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954”, and to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER (4)III

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for “Unemployment compensation for veterans”, \$15,000,000.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

3 For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-
4 gency boards", \$125,000.

5 CHAPTER ~~(5)~~ IV

6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

8 ORGANIZATION

9 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory
10 Committee on Government Organization, established by
11 Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
14 for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
15 cerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual
16 transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed
17 \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their
18 homes or regular places of business, for members of the
19 Committee and other persons serving without compensation;
20 \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
21 able until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee
22 is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classifica-
23 tion Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of
24 the general schedule established by said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is hereby increased to **(6)** ~~\$100,000~~ \$143,200.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor vehicles, **(7)** ~~\$300,000~~ \$1,831,909: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to **(8)** ~~\$100,000~~ \$302,344.

CHAPTER **(9)** IV V

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329,

1 Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such
2 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
3 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
4 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
5 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
6 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
7 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
8 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
9 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
10 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-
11 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of
12 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
13 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
14 this Act.

15 CHAPTER ~~(10)~~^V VI

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
20 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
21 against the Government of the United States or who is a
22 member of an organization of Government employees that
23 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
24 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an

1 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
2 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
3 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
4 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
5 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
6 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
7 a member of an organization of Government employees that
8 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
9 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
10 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
13 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
14 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
15 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
16 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
17 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
18 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
19 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
20 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
21 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

- 1 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
- 2 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives February 23, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 2 (legislative day, March 1), 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 7996

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

JAROSLAV, BOZENA, YVONKA, AND JARKA ONDRICEK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2214) for the relief of Jaroslav, Bozena, Yvonka, and Jarka Ondricek which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "deduct", to strike out "four" and insert "the required numbers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PROHIBITION OF REDUCTION OF RATING OF DISABILITY FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION PURPOSES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2984) to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation or pension purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the able Senator from Maryland if he will give us an explanation of this bill?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, this bill does not come from the Committee on the Judiciary. I do not know whether there is any member of the Finance Committee on the floor who has knowledge of the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. In view of the fact that there is no Senator on the floor to give us an explanation of the bill, I request unanimous consent that it be placed at the foot of the calendar, in the hope that by the time it is again reached some Senator can give us an explanation of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

ADDITIONAL TIME FOR FILING BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The resolution (S. Res. 215) granting additional time for the filing of a preliminary report by the Committee on the Judiciary on the investigation of juvenile delinquency in the United States was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GORE. Reserving the right to object, I would not want to charge that a committee of the United States Senate had been remiss in its duties, particularly a select committee headed by my eminent and distinguished friend, the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and of which my senior colleague from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is a very important member; but the fact stands, Mr. President, that this select committee was instructed to file

its report by February 28, 1954. I should like to inquire of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey if such a report has been filed, and, if not, why not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I am glad to reply to my distinguished friend from Tennessee. The report is in almost final form and will be filed before the expiration of the renewal date if the Senator will be kind enough to grant us the privilege of a renewal date.

The committee was not appointed until the last day of the last session. There were numerous things to do. The committee actually operated only 5 months. It does need a few more days in which to finish and submit to the Senate a report of which it can be proud.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator feel that, technically, he and his committee could be held in contempt of the Senate for failing to comply with the order or direction of the Senate?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. If the Senator would hold me in contempt for that, I would stand convicted.

Mr. GORE. It is not the purpose of the junior Senator from Tennessee even to suggest that the Senator from New Jersey is in contempt, but since a rather liberal license is being taken in connection with the prosecution of citizens, I wish to point out that there is a special obligation on Members of the Senate to live up to the letter of the instructions of this body.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We are proposing to submit the report to the Senate so as to live up to the letter of the instructions of this body.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the Senator upon his noble intentions, and I shall not object to the consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 215) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That section 3 of Senate Resolution 89, 83d Congress, agreed to June 1, 1953 (authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to make a study of juvenile delinquency in the United States), as amended by Senate Resolution 190, 83d Congress, agreed to January 27, 1954, is amended by striking out "February 28, 1954" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 15, 1954."

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union was announced as next in order.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66) to print, for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, additional copies of hearings on interlocking subversion in Government departments was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the concurrent resolution is not in my charge. It is perfectly clear from it that we need to have additional copies of hearings which have been requested by the public generally.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I am not prepared to debate the question with the Senator from Maryland. I have a few questions, however.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I shall be glad to answer them if I can.

Mr. GORE. Has the Senator any information with reference to the hearings on interlocking subversion in Government departments? To what departments do they have reference?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The subcommittee of which I am a member has been holding hearings for a period of a year or more involving the Department of State, the Treasury Department, and other departments in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the concurrent resolution concern the printing of a report or of the hearings that originated in the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. It concerns a report of the hearings which originated in the Subcommittee on Internal Security.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary not to exceed 25,000 copies of parts 15, 16, 17, and subsequent parts of the hearings entitled "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments," held before a subcommittee of the above committee during the 83d Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PERCENTAGE OF COLONELS IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5509) to amend the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947, relating to the percentage of colonels in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

The bill (S. 2040) to define service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, on page 2, after line 12, to insert:

SEC. 2. A person becoming entitled to pension or compensation administered by the Veterans' Administration, based upon active military service by reason of this act, may elect within 1 year from the effective date hereof to receive that pension or compensation in lieu of any compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (39 Stat. 742), as amended (5 U. S. C. 751, and the following), to which he may be entitled on the basis of the same service. The election shall be irrevocable and shall not create entitlement to the pension or compensation for periods prior to the date the election is made.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That title I of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 (ch. 449, 62 Stat. 356), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section 111 as follows:

"SEC. 111. (a) Active service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps on or after May 14, 1942, and before September 30, 1943, shall be deemed for all purposes except as limited by subsection (b) hereof to be active military service (1) in the status of a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States for the period during which a person held an appointment as an officer in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and (2) in the status of an enlisted person of the Army of the United States for the period during which a person was enrolled as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: *Provided*, That active military service in the armed forces is performed before or after the effective date of this act.

"(b) No back pay or allowances shall be paid by reason of subsection (a) of this section, nor shall anything contained in this section be construed as providing service credit for promotion purposes in addition to that otherwise provided by law."

SEC. 2. A person becoming entitled to pension or compensation administered by the Veterans' Administration, based upon active military service by reason of this act, may elect within 1 year from the effective date hereof to receive that pension or compensation in lieu of any compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (39 Stat. 742), as amended (5 U. S. C. 751, and the following), to which he may be entitled on the basis of the same service. The election shall be irrevocable and shall not create entitlement to the pension or compensation for periods prior to the date the election is made.

Mr. DUFF. I send to the desk two amendments to the committee amendment and ask that they be stated. The amendments are merely changes of punctuation and section numbers; they do not affect the substance of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 2, at the beginning of line 13, it is proposed to

strike out "SEC. 2." and insert in lieu thereof "(c)"; and in line 15, after the word "service", to strike out "by reason of this act" and insert "as defined in this section."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF].

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title I of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 (ch. 449, 62 Stat. 356), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section 111 as follows:

"SEC. 111. (a) Active service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps on or after May 14, 1942, and before September 30, 1943, shall be deemed for all purposes except as limited by subsection (b) hereof to be active military service (1) in the status of a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States for the period during which a person held an appointment as an officer in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and (2) in the status of an enlisted person of the Army of the United States for the period during which a person was enrolled as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: *Provided*, That active military service in the armed forces is performed before or after the effective date of this act.

"(b) No back pay or allowances shall be paid by reason of subsection (a) of this section, nor shall anything contained in this section be construed as providing service credit for promotion purposes in addition to that otherwise provided by law.

"(c) A person becoming entitled to pension or compensation administered by the Veterans' Administration, based upon active military service as defined in this section, may elect within one year from the effective date hereof to receive that pension or compensation in lieu of any compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (39 Stat. 742), as amended (5 U. S. C. 751, and the following), to which he may be entitled on the basis of the same service. The election shall be irrevocable and shall not create entitlement to the pension or compensation for periods prior to the date the election is made."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MAKING APPLICATION FOR TERMINAL-LEAVE PAY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 897) to extend the time for making application for terminal-leave pay under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "thereof", to strike out "June 30, 1954" and insert "June 30, 1955"; and after line 6, to insert:

SEC. 2. In view of the previous extensions granted which, together with the extension provided by this act, allow a period of over 7 years during which applications could be filed for terminal-leave pay under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, it is the declared policy of the Congress that no further extension beyond that provided by this act will be granted.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended,

is amended by striking out "June 30, 1951" wherever it appears in such section and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1955."

SEC. 2. In view of the previous extensions granted which, together with the extension provided by this act, allow a period of over 7 years during which applications could be filed for terminal-leave pay under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, it is the declared policy of the Congress that no further extension beyond that provided by this act will be granted.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCEPTANCE OF WAR DECORATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (S. 2247) to authorize certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMATHERS. Reserving the right to object, I see on the floor the able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], who is the author of the bill. I wonder if we may have him explain the bill?

Mr. DUFF. Mr. President, in substance the bill is the same type of bill as was passed after World War II. It provides that any decoration given to a member of the armed services of the United States must be from a country which was associated in arms with the United States. No decoration may be given to any member of our armed services for which a member of the armed services of the country conferring the decoration is not eligible.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DUFF. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does that mean that the United States, in turn, will begin to grant similar decorations to soldiers of other countries who fought alongside our soldiers?

Mr. DUFF. No; there is no provision for reciprocity whatsoever.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it a unilateral program?

Mr. DUFF. This is purely discretionary.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments on page 1, line 4, after the word "Navy", to strike out "and"; and in the same line, after the word "Force", to insert "and Treasury", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury, members and former members of the Armed Forces of the United States holding any office of profit or trust under the United States who have served, subsequent to June 26, 1950, in Korea and such of the waters or lands adjacent thereto as may be

District, AFL; Seafarers International Union, Great Lakes District, AFL; Canadian Seafarers International Union; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers, AFL; Masters, Mates, and Pilots, AFL; Brotherhood of Marine Engineers; Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, AFL; Radio Officers Union; Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL; Brotherhood of Marine Officers; District 4, United Steelworkers of America.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1031, H. R. 7996, the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. FERGUSON obtained the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

Mr. KNOWLAND. For the information of the Senate, if action on the supplemental appropriation bill is completed this afternoon, it will be my intention to move that the Senate recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

I have spoken with the minority leader about the proposed legislation pertaining to the Commodity Credit Corporation. He has requested—and I have had a similar request from this side of the aisle—that the bill go over until Wednesday, because at least one Member on his side of the aisle had asked that the bill dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation be taken up at that time. That bill is Calendar No. 887, S. 2714. I assume that the Senator who desired the bill to go over is expected back by tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In order that Senators may make their plans for the weekend, can the Senator from California state whether he expects to have any votes on Friday of this week?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would not expect to have any votes on the Hawaiian statehood bill on Friday. Certainly I hope no important matter such as the motion to reconsider the action taken on Senate Joint Resolution 1 will be taken up on Friday. If the bill relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation can be disposed of tomorrow, and if on the following day the Senate can dispose of Senate Joint Resolution 21, the joint resolution dealing with Mexican labor, which is on the calendar, we might even—and I shall consult further with the minority leader about it—recess on Thursday night until Monday, in order to give Senators an opportunity to catch up with work in their offices and to enable certain committees to function.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it the plan of the majority leader to have the Senate take up the joint resolution relating to Mexican labor and the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, and not to have votes on any other measures?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. In the event that the Senate finishes with the work I have outlined, I should like to be able to proceed with the debate on the unfinished business, the Hawaiian statehood bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. But not with the purpose of taking any votes on it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Not with the purpose of taking any votes on Friday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall object to taking up S. 2714, the bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Of course, the Senator from Delaware has that privilege. But I have been informed that it is important that the bill be brought to the attention of the Senate for consideration. At least, as I have told the Senator from Delaware, I shall give him 1 day's notice, to permit him to be informed, and tomorrow I shall make the request to take up the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct in his statement; but if a motion were made to take up the bill, the motion, of course, would be debatable.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would not agree to unanimous consent to having the bill taken up tomorrow.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand the Senator's position, and I thank him for his courtesy.

STUDY OF EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN],

and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I submit for appropriate reference a resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 217), as follows:

Whereas there has been an increasing use of the executive agreement as an instrument for conducting the foreign relations of the United States, and upon occasion, for dealing with matters which in the past have been regarded as properly falling within the scope of established treaty procedure sanctioned by the Constitution;

Whereas the recent action in the Senate on proposals for amending the Constitution to provide safeguards against possible abuses in the exercise of the treaty making power has revealed serious concern on the part of many of its Members as to the manner in which the authority to conclude executive agreements has been exercised;

Whereas a substantial lack of information exists with respect to the precise role of executive agreements in our constitutional system, the circumstances in which they have been used in the past, and the extent to which provisions of State laws and constitutions may have been affected thereby: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, in conjunction with two other Senators designated by the President of the Senate, is directed to make a full and complete study of executive agreements negotiated between the United States and foreign governments or international organizations, with particular emphasis on agreements negotiated since 1938.

SEC. 2. Such study shall include investigation into the number and nature of executive agreements affecting internal law in the United States and the authority for entering into such agreements. It shall also deal with the circumstances under which executive agreements have been used in the past and the difference between executive agreements and treaties with respect to such use.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall transmit to the Senate, not later than February 1, 1955, the results of the study and investigation of the said committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, together with such recommendations as may be found desirable.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of this resolution, the said committee or subcommittee is authorized to employ on a temporary basis until February 1, 1955, such technical, clerical, or other assistants, experts and consultants as it deems desirable. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the necessary expenses of the committee or subcommittee under this resolution, which shall not exceed —, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, as the case may be.

Mr. FERGUSON. As indicated, I ask the Chair to refer the resolution to the appropriate committee. I am not asking for consideration at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I stated last Friday that I believed more information was necessary on the important question of amending the Con-

stitution as it related to treaties and executive agreements. Sponsors of the resolution believe it affords the way by which the Senate can obtain the needed information.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say to my colleague, the Senator from Michigan, that I join with him in the resolution, because I believe it offers the only method for obtaining information on which to base further action by this body looking toward the adoption of a constitutional amendment, concerning which there is so much interest, and likewise so much need for careful and thoughtful consideration. I thank the Senator for the privilege of permitting me to join with him.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to associate myself with the sentiments of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I agree this is a very proper way to proceed to examine into the problem, and I am delighted to join with the Senator from Michigan in the resolution.

Is the Senator getting ready to ask the Senate to consider the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; I have in mind asking the Senate immediately to consider the appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is it the purpose of the Senator's resolution to take consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment away from the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, that is not the purpose.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Does the Senator believe that the Committee on the Judiciary has not looked into the matter?

Mr. FERGUSON. Not the broad question which the sponsors of the resolution believe should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the addition of two Senators to be appointed by the Vice President. The resolution deals only with a study of executive agreements and treaties. It does not deal with a study of any constitutional amendment for the solution of the problem.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Michigan yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I can very well understand the object of the distinguished Senator in the submission of such a resolution. I have no objection to it whatsoever. However, I wish to assure the Senator that such a resolution will not suffice and will not satisfy those who are interested in a constitutional amendment. It may be that an investigation will bring forth information which will be helpful to those on both sides of the aisle who are interested in a constitutional amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. The only purpose of the resolution is to secure informa-

tion, not only for the Senate, but for the people of the country.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. The resolution provides for a report which will be due a month after the opening of the next session of Congress. I am sure that in the next session an amendment to the Constitution will be proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who were the authors of proposals which had the attention of the Senate this year.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope that a report can be made much earlier than the time indicated in the resolution, because I believe it is a matter which should receive the very careful attention of the committee and of the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I merely wish to say that it is quite understandable to me that those who voted against any constitutional amendment are now anxious to have something done which will, on its face, look as if it meant something. However, nothing will be accomplished by the proposed investigation unless it be carried on by the Committee on the Judiciary, which might report a suitable resolution. Otherwise, nothing can be accomplished by the resolution.

I have reached the firm conclusion that there is no way to distinguish between executive agreements and treaties, under any circumstances. The substitute which I offered would have subjected all executive agreements to some legislative scrutiny.

I do not know what may be offered in the next session of the Congress, but I myself would have no hesitancy in joining other Senators in a resolution which broadly incorporated the requirement that no executive agreement shall have the effect of internal law in the United States, which would be enforceable in any of the courts of the United States, unless and until two-thirds of the Senate had concurred in such agreements.

I shall be very glad to meet the States rights argument on that point. I shall be quite happy to do it. Since there is no possible distinction, what possible objection could there be to saying that all international agreements which have the effect of overriding otherwise valid laws and constitutional provisions and prior acts of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, should be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senate?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. May I say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that it may well be that had such a provision been included in the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, rather than the approach of having approval by an act of Congress, which would have meant a majority in the House and the Senate, the Senate might have approved the Senator's amendment. I say that as one who, as the Senator knows, voted for the amendment of the Senator from Georgia on the final vote, although I had some

grave misgivings about opening up an alternative path by which an administration might circumvent the treaty-making powers of the Senate and use what I was fearful would be a short-cut by getting a majority vote in both Houses of Congress.

Although it is a debatable question, if the approach now suggested by the Senator from Georgia had been followed, it is possible that a two-thirds vote might have been achieved.

Mr. GEORGE. It is possible, but I doubt it. I base my conviction on the absence of any real reason on the part of those who opposed the provision for a majority vote of the two Houses.

However, I should like to say, Mr. President, that the Senate will have the opportunity of saying whether any international agreement, be it a treaty or another type of agreement, shall have the effect of internal law which will be enforceable by the courts unless and until it has been approved or concurred in by two-thirds of the Senate, as a treaty must be. I know such a provision would reach the problem, and I do not know of anything else that would.

Mr. President, we have strange ideas in the Senate. At this session the Senate has already passed on the so-called St. Lawrence seaway bill, and that measure is now in the House of Representatives. One section of that measure provides for a canal through United States land and United States waters, and then turns over the administration and maintenance of the canal, through 47 miles of United States territory, to 2 corporations, 1 domestic and 1 foreign—one, the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation of the United States; the other, the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation of Canada.

Mr. President, what are we to do with such things? Why should we worry about analyzing and determining whether such a provision should be made by executive agreement or whether it should be made by treaty? That is probably a case in which there should have been a treaty. It is a case in which, under any rule or concept of treaty law, there should have been a treaty. Yet that measure was passed by the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives.

If my colleagues will examine into the matter, they will find that through United States land and United States water we are to build 40-odd miles of seaway, and then are to turn over the maintenance and operation of the seaway—which undoubtedly will mean the fixing of the tolls—to one domestic corporation and one foreign corporation.

The only way to get around these things, Mr. President, is to say broadly that every international agreement shall have no effect in this Nation and shall not be enforced by our courts unless it has been approved by two-thirds of the Senate, as in the case of a treaty—whether the agreement be a treaty or whether it not be a treaty.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to say to my friend, the Senator from Georgia—and I recall that both he and I voted against the St. Lawrence seaway measure—that what he has just said is, of course, true. However, I wish to ask him a question. It is my understanding that there is an international agreement, in the form of a treaty made in 1909, which provides that Canada and the United States, in making any use of the St. Lawrence River or in any development of that river, must have equal rights, equal tolls, and equal benefits. Therefore, this international agreement, which was handled in the form of an act of Congress—over both the objection of the Senator from Georgia and myself—is based on the treaty of 1909, and must relate to that treaty. Is not that correct?

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, yes; there was such a treaty. But what we have done in the St. Lawrence Seaway Act goes far beyond anything that treaty contemplated.

Mr. President, I do not care to debate the subject. I am merely pointing out how careless we are about international agreements, and how imperative it is to say that they shall have some sanction.

I prefer to have both the Senate and the House of Representatives pass upon them, rather than to have the State Department alone pass upon them; but I am certainly content to say that they should be concurred in by two-thirds of the Senate, as in the case of a treaty. Then it will not matter whether it is an executive agreement, technically, or an executive agreement of broader scope, or whether it be in treaty form, because there will have been provision for concurrence by two-thirds of the Senate.

But I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] upon their agility.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which has been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in explanation of the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1954, let me say that the amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$27,917,616, an increase of \$2,131,909 over the amount voted by the House of Representatives, which was \$25,785,707. The bill as reported to the Senate constitutes a decrease of \$25,000 from the budget estimates.

The changes made by the Senate Appropriations Committee are as follows: The committee added to the bill \$600,000 for Senate inquiries and investigations. This amount is necessary if the employees of the Senate committees dealing with investigations are to be paid.

Mr. President, under the rules of the Senate, the Appropriations Committee

does not fix the amounts to be spent by each committee. In effect, the Committee on Rules and Administration has charge of the measures determining the amounts of such expenditures. After the amounts are fixed by the Senate, the matter comes to the Appropriations Committee, which must recommend to the Senate that certain amounts be appropriated to pay for what the Senate has already passed upon.

The committee voted to allow the budget estimate of \$8,620,500 for navigational aid stations for the Coast Guard—an increase of \$1 million over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives—with the entire amount to be derived by transfer of funds from appropriations for the Air Force. From the funds appropriated last year for the Air Force, there would be transferred the amount of money required for this Coast Guard activity, namely, the navigational aid stations. This amount of money is necessary if the Corps of Engineers is to be able to take advantage of the favorable climatic conditions during the next few months, in the Arctic, where these stations are to be built.

The committee allowed an increase of \$43,200 over the amount voted by the House of Representatives as travel limitations for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations—or a total of \$143,200. This is not an increase in appropriations, but is merely an increase in the amount allowed for travel for study groups, most of whom serve without compensation.

The committee allowed the budget estimate of \$1,831,909 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, in other words, the Hoover Commission. Within that amount, there is established a travel limitation of \$302,344. That is necessary if the Commission is to plan for and institute its programs and make its report, as required by the act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 2, to insert:

CHAPTER I LEGISLATIVE BRANCH Senate

Contingent Expenses of the Senate

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$600,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 7, to change the chapter number from "I" to "II."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Coast Guard—Acquisition, construction, and improvements," on page 2, line 16, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$7,620,500" and insert "\$8,620,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 20, to change the chapter number from "II" to "III."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 5, to change the chapter number from "III" to "IV."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," on page 4, line 6, after the word "to", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$143,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government," on page 4, line 11, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$1,831,909", and in line 15, after the word "to", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$302,344."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 17, to change the chapter number from "IV" to "V."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 15, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VI."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make a few observations about the recent decision of the administration to supply arms to Pakistan. I disapprove of this move, and I wish the RECORD to show very clearly my disapproval, because in the future when the results of this policy are evident to all I want it to be clear where the responsibility rests.

Last year some very general provisions concerning the possibility of aid to Pakistan were included in the legislative history of the mutual-defense program. Later the Secretary of State, in a general statement suggested that since the Middle East Command idea had not borne fruit, some alliance of the upper tier of countries in the Middle East might be helpful. Nothing concrete regarding the supplying of arms was ever submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations until the decision had been made.

About 10 days ago an Assistant Secretary of State met with the committee. I was present. He described what had already been agreed to. He was not asking our advice. He was telling us the decision of the administration. It is my

understanding that no legislation is necessary to put this agreement into effect.

I think the decision to supply arms to Pakistan at this time is an unfortunate mistake. I want the record to show very clearly that this decision was taken over my objection.

I have the greatest respect for the people of Pakistan, as I do for the people of India. Both have had their independence for some 7 years. Both are striving to create a stable system of self-government. In my opinion, neither is Communist-dominated.

It seems to me that we should carefully avoid alienating either country. They have their mutual difficulties, which have threatened war, so we are not unaware of the tension which exists between them and therefore should have been extremely careful in our relations with both.

I cannot help but believe that this unwise and improvident decision has been at least partly promoted by some very severe criticism of Prime Minister Nehru by Members of this body. The majority leader has on several occasions criticized what he calls the neutralism of Nehru and possibly has laid the basis for a belief by Mr. Nehru that this arming of Pakistan is designed to force his hand or to punish him politically.

In addition to this aspect of the problem, it is my belief that the current hysteria and fear generated by recent attacks upon the Foreign Service and the State Department has closed the mouths of any Foreign Service officers or experts in the State Department who might agree that it is unwise to arm Pakistan and risk the alienation of India and its possible loss to communism. Their mouths are closed simply because criticism of the proposed alliance and arms program might be interpreted by some—unjustly, I believe—as being soft toward communism.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* at this point as part of my remarks an Associated Press dispatch from New Delhi, which was published in this morning's *Washington Post*.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

INDIA INSISTS UNITED STATES MISSION QUIT KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, March 1.—Prime Minister Nehru today spurned President Eisenhower's arms-aid offer similar to that granted neighboring Pakistan. Nehru demanded that United States observers get off the United Nations cease-fire team in Kashmir.

The Indian Parliament cheered as the Prime Minister commented bitterly on Mr. Eisenhower's letter explaining the United States decision to grant Pakistan military aid for defense purposes and offering the same treatment to India.

"In making this suggestion," Nehru declared, "the President has done less than justice to us or to himself. If we object to military aid being given to Pakistan, we would be hypocrites and unprincipled opportunists to accept it ourselves."

The deputies laughed when Nehru said: "President Eisenhower has been good enough to suggest he would give his most sympathetic consideration to any request we might wish to make for military assistance."

India and Pakistan have been disputing the future political status of Kashmir ever since the Indian subcontinent was divided between the two in 1947. Referring to the presence of American members on the U. N. case-fire team there Nehru said:

"Since they can no longer be treated by us as neutrals in this dispute, military aid given by the United States to Pakistan is a form of intervention in the disputes between India and Pakistan. Their (the United States observers) presence there, therefore appears to us to be improper."

At the end of last year, the United States had 14 observers among about 100 from 9 countries on the cease-fire team.

Commenting on Mr. Eisenhower's assurance that the aid extended to Pakistan will not be misused, the Prime Minister said:

"I have no doubt the President is opposed to aggression. But we know from past experience that aggression takes place, and nothing is done about it. Aggression took place in Kashmir 6½ years ago, and thus far the United States has not only not condemned it, but we have been asked not to press it in the interests of peace."

He cited press reports of testimony by Walter S. Robertson, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, before the House Appropriations Committee on January 26. Nehru paraphrased reports of this testimony as saying "the United States must dominate Asia for an indefinite period and pose a military threat to Communist China until it disintegrates." Nehru conceded there have been conflicting reports of exactly what Robertson said, one version being that the United States must maintain its posture of strength (not dominate) in Asia. Then the Prime Minister added:

"Whatever the wording, the meaning is the same. It is known that India's policy in regard to the (Communist) People's Government of China differs from that of the United States. Our two policies in this respect are wholly opposed to each other. But what is more important is that a responsible officer in the United States should say that it is their policy that the United States dominate Asia for an indefinite period."

The version of the Robertson testimony, released last week by Representative FREDERIC COUDERT, Jr., Republican, of New York, said the Assistant Secretary had concurred in a statement by Mr. COUDERT that "a cold war waged under the leadership of the United States" must be maintained for "an indefinite number of years." Robertson was quoted as saying he thought America must maintain the cold war until there were some indications the Communists had changed their objectives. When COUDERT asked if that meant the United States would try "to maintain for an indefinite period of years American dominance in the Far East," Robertson answered "Yes, exactly."

Nehru said there had recently been developing a more friendly approach between India and Pakistan on Kashmir but "that has all changed now."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Also I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* at this point as a part of my remarks a dispatch to the *New York Times* dated February 21, 1954, concerning a rally in Pakistan. The heading of the article is "Rally in Pakistan Assails United States Pact."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

RALLY IN PAKISTAN ASSAILS UNITED STATES PACT—MEETING OF STUDENTS JOINED BY OPPOSITION PARTY ALSO SCORES MOSLEM LEAGUE

DACCA, PAKISTAN, February 21.—Anti-American posters and banners depicting United States soldiers grabbing Pakistan were carried today by Communists among 15,000 students in a martyrs' day parade.

The demonstration was part of a 14-hour program that began at 3 a. m. The 2-mile procession went from Dacca University to the graves of 36 undergraduates who were killed 2 years ago when the police fired on students during a riot.

The 1952 rioting broke out after former Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin had rejected a student demand that Bangali, the predominant language of East Pakistan, be recognized as a state language equivalent to Urdu, which is spoken in West Pakistan.

All shops were closed today and vehicular traffic was at a standstill as heavily armed steel-helmeted police lined the route through the city of 500,000.

Plans for a curfew were canceled last night after student leaders had promised the police that the demonstration would be orderly. Fearing that a repetition of the 1952 incident would be a further setback for the Moslem League Government, officials also instructed the police not to use force regardless of provocation.

OPPOSITION USES RALLY

This placating action by the Government reflected its apprehension over the outcome of this first elections to be held in this province March 8 to 12, when 20 million will go to polls to elect 309 legislators. It also was a development that offered opposition groups a readymade opportunity for increasing their popularity in advance of the elections.

At 3:30 p. m., as the students marched into the meeting ground in the center of town to hold the memorial service, they were joined by 35,000 sympathizers and the leader of the Awami League Party, one of four that comprise the united front opposing the Moslem League.

After prayers had been offered for the deceased students, Abdul Hamid Khan Hashani, president of the Awami League, spoke for more than an hour, condemning 6½ years of maladministration of the Moslem League. He drew a resounding affirmative answer when he asked the audience of 50,000 if they were ready to dismiss the leaders of the Moslem League, of which Prime Minister Mohammed Ali is president.

He also assailed the government for accepting a grant of 700,000 tons of wheat from the United States and said the people would crush the unholy alliance with the United States by refusing military aid if the united front won the elections.

At the end of speech, which drew repeated cheers, the students waved banners, including black flags and others on which appeared pictures of the league throwing Pakistan into the lap of Uncle Sam. The caption on that poster was, "We are against American aid."

The united front platform, which has gained wide support throughout East Pakistan, calls for nationalization of the jute industry, the nation's biggest foreign exchange earner, redistribution of the land by abolition of wealthy landowners and the gift of extensive ricefields to the people.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, when the investigating committees or historians of the future are trying to

State would not approve claims for reimbursement until further notice.

Thereupon, I wired the appointed leaders of both parties of both houses of this general assembly to obtain their opinion on legislation to make available the Federal funds which had been granted to Missouri, or may in the future be granted, as an addition to the State appropriation of \$6,500,000. The overwhelming majority of the replies which I received stated they favored such legislation. Relying on this assurance and realizing the urgent need of hay supplies by our farmers, I ordered the program resumed and continued.

I am sure that the primary objective of all of us is the success of this program. This objective transcends all partisan political considerations. Unless this program is continued until spring, much of the benefit thus far achieved may well be lost.

It now appears, following a survey of all authorized dealers and county extension agents, that in order to successfully complete the program, every effort should be made to move an additional 225,000 tons of hay into the State before spring. Based upon average transportation costs in effect at this time, the transportation costs on this tonnage of hay will amount to approximately \$3,600,000.

I recommend, therefore, that House bill 2, enacted by the 67th general assembly, 1953 extra session, approved October 23, 1953, be amended so that Federal grants which have been received or may yet be received by the State may be expended for this program in addition to the amounts appropriated out of the general revenue fund of the State.

I recommend that House bill 2 be further amended to increase the amount appropriated out of the general revenues fund of the State from \$6,500,000 to \$8,500,000.

If these amendments are enacted, an additional \$3,604,000 will be made available to continue and carry out the Missouri drought emergency program. Of this amount, \$1,604,000 will be Federal funds received or to be received and \$2 million will be additional State funds.

Any funds remaining unexpended upon the termination of this program will be returned to the State treasury.

A full and complete audit of the operations of this entire program cannot, of course, be made until it has been finally concluded and terminated. However, a preliminary or summary audit has been made by the State auditor of the operations of the program from its inception to January 31, 1954, which is available to the general assembly. At the conclusion of the program, a complete audit will be made, and it also will be available to the general assembly.

I am pleased to report that this program has been efficiently and economically administered by the State department of agriculture. Therefore, no additional administrative appropriation is required. However, due to the fact that the work of concluding, terminating, and auditing the program will necessarily extend beyond June 30, 1954, I recommend that House bill 2 be amended to authorize the expenditure until December 31, 1954, of funds already appropriated for administrative expense.

Mr. Speaker, I have been impressed with the manner in which the State of Missouri under a Democrat governor and senate and Republican lower house have moved forward in conjunction with various citizens organizations to meet this great disaster to our State.

Essentially, tragedies of this sort must remain the problems of the State and local governments and their citizenry. To treat them otherwise would be to weaken the moral fiber of our people. However, the Federal Government should be ready to be of ancillary assist-

ance when these tragedies reach great proportions as they sometimes do and as is the case presently in Missouri.

I believe that the Federal Government has been of great ancillary assistance to the State of Missouri and its people in meeting this tragedy. There have been instances where the State authorities and the Federal authorities were in disagreement. In one particular instance I backed up the State authorities although I thought the Federal decision was the better, solely because I felt that the State should have the right of decision and the Federal Government should remain in the ancillary role.

I take the trouble to set this forth on the floor of the House because since the drought hit Missouri certain Democrat Members in the United States Congress from Missouri have been going from one end of the State to the other crying out that the Federal Government was not meeting its obligations, completely ignoring what the Governor of the State might have had to say on the subject of what help was needed by the State from the Federal Government.

In other words, the attempt seemed to be to persuade the citizens of Missouri that the Federal Government was the first place to look for help and not the State government. The attempt disregarded the position of the Governor of the State and other State officials.

Now I ask for an end to this partisanship. Governor Donnelly has well stated it:

I am sure that the primary objective of all of us is the success of this program. This objective transcends all partisan political considerations.

I have assured Governor Donnelly that I stand ready and willing to be of any assistance I can as a Member of the Federal legislative body to supplement the State program where he feels it needs supplementing and it is proper for the Federal Government to do so.

I believe the proper procedure for all representatives from Missouri in the Congress, both the House and the Senate, is to work with the State program under the leadership of the Governor and the State officials in an ancillary manner and not to go around promoting programs which may or may not fit with the State program.

If there are Members of the Congress from Missouri who disagree with this procedure, then I say indeed we have a fair political issue. It is the issue of the relationship of the Federal Government to the State government, not the issue, as they might like to have it, of who is concerned about solving the plight of Missouri farmers who have been afflicted by this terrible drought. Let us resolve this issue and if it is one of States rights let us see which side of the fence my Democrat colleagues are sitting on. They cannot sit on both sides any longer.

NEW ENGLAND TO BE BYPASSED AGAIN?

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, during all the debate on the St. Lawrence seaway,

I have heard no arguments put forward to prove that it will help New England.

The omission is eloquent.

The stark fact is that the Northeastern States will be further isolated from the Union by Federal action if this legislation is passed.

We hear lofty statements imploring us to be guided by the national interest on this and other issues and I sincerely wish this could be so. Behind this smoke screen, however, sectional interests are working feverishly to gain advantages for certain regions.

Perhaps we could overlook this, if the claims of each region, in turn, were given consideration, and help in the true national interest. We have subsidized the farmers for a long time. We have used Federal funds to develop the South and the West. I do not propose to criticize these programs, if due consideration and assistance is finally given to the economic problems of New England.

But when neglect of our just claims is compounded by legislation that, in helping others, will harm our region, then we must protest and vigorously.

The administration, deaf to our appeals for cooperation in effecting the economic rebirth of our mill cities that are losing their factories to the Southern States, is manifesting a lively interest in supporting the St. Lawrence seaway project.

Our seaports and railroads are having a difficult enough time as it is, without being choked off by a project which will divert imports and exports to an inland seaway that is largely under the control of a neighboring nation.

We resent being taxed to put ourselves out of business.

We shall fight against any further move to squeeze our hard-pressed economy.

An inland seaway offers no alternate routes, in case of a traffic tieup, or if it is immobilized by an enemy attack. It is useless for 5 months of the year when it is icebound. It is intended to accelerate the shipment of Canadian wheat and ores, and would only be of secondary help to special interests in the United States.

It is estimated that 30 percent of Boston's foreign trade would be lost to the seaway. If legitimate business is drained off during 7 months of the year, we cannot expect eastern railroads and seaports to remain efficient on a standby basis, and be ready to serve the needs of the United States in any emergency that might arise.

Speaking of the national interest, what about our national defense, if the facilities that we depended upon in the past, are weakened by diversion of traffic to the seaway?

As the Boston Post observed in its editorial of January 22, 1954:

The big argument for the seaway, and the biggest switch in votes, was in relation to the development of the Labrador-Quebec iron deposits when the Mesabi Range deposits began to thin out.

The man who had most to do with the planning and investment in the development of the Labrador-Quebec iron deposits is George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, but formerly top executive of the Hanna Co., of Ohio, which has an enormous investment in the Labrador ore field.

At this point I suggest that help for the New England economy merits priority over a project intended to improve a major transport facility in a foreign land.

To make the expense of it appear inconsequential, they say it would only cost us \$105 million. A few years back, however, when costs were lower, Congress was told that the initial outlay would be \$800 million, with the probability that extras would raise it much higher.

In the new look that has become fashionable in Washington, which they would like us to slavishly copy, it is considered old fashioned to mention domestic or sectional problems, but it is the height of style to buy any foreign design, no matter how expensive or harmful it may be to us.

If the Federal Government cannot afford to spend 1 cent to help the labor-surplus areas of New England to effect an economic transition, how can it, with any logic or consistency, advocate the eventual spending of billions on a Canadian project that Canada will build anyway?

The answer to that calls for the defeat of the St. Lawrence seaway bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and special orders heretofore entered.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. When does the gentleman expect to go to conference on this bill?

Mr. TABER. Tomorrow morning.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, PHILLIPS, CLEVENGER, CANNON, and THOMAS.

INCREASING THE BORROWING POWER OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 459, Rept. 1264) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7339) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all those who spoke on House Joint Resolution 355 today may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in announcing the program for this week I stated that if additional rules were granted we would try to dispose of them this week. Rules have been filed on H. R. 7328, dealing with research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, from the Armed Services Committee; H. R. 6788, soil conservation and watershed projects; H. R. 7339, to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

We propose tomorrow to call the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill. My impression about it is that we can conclude that bill tomorrow evening. Some Members have some commitments for Thursday, which I know about and which we will do our best to protect.

The Kersten resolution, which is an extension of the committee operations investigating the situation back of the Iron Curtain in the Baltic countries will come up and be disposed of on Thursday.

As I say, my information is that these particular matters are not controversial, so I hope we can dispose of them on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. Some Members are interested in what order these resolutions will be taken up. Some Members are very much interested in the so-called Commodity Credit Corporation bill.

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman would prefer, I would be very happy to arrange as of now that the Commodity Credit Corporation bill be taken up on Friday, rather than on Thursday, and dispose of these other matters on Thursday.

Mr. RAYBURN. If something controversial comes up on Thursday, would you put the vote over until Friday, to accommodate the delegation from Virginia?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. I will undertake to do that.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on the rollcall on the motion to recommit, I was present on the floor and voted "yea." The Clerk did not hear my response. I ask unanimous consent that I be recorded as voting "yea" on that rollcall.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I understand that I am not recorded on the last rollcall. I voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected to show that I have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole and include therewith extraneous matter; and that my remarks follow the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that this is March 2, a great day in the history of the great State of Texas. It was on March 2, 1836, that Texas patriots threw off the yoke of despotism and declared its independence, and became a member of the family of the nations of the world.

That declaration was made secure at the Alamo, at Goliad, and at San Jacinto in subsequent weeks where gallantry, sacrifice, and courage were displayed on those occasions in fashion seldom equaled in all the history of mankind. Devotion to principle was paramount in the minds of those patriots. Texans today, joined, I am sure, by their fellow Americans in all humility, pay tribute to the memory of these great and good men.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission that the special order he had for today be postponed to Thursday.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes, to revise and extend my

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 4, 1954
For actions of March 3, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 40

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase CCC borrowing authority, agreeing to committee amendment to delete July 1 as effective date and Williams amendment to provide for restoration of only realized losses. Senate passed bill to continue Mexican farm labor program. Senate committee reported forest grazing-policies bill. Senate committee voted to report wool price supports bill. Senate committee reported resolution to continue wheat-imports investigation. House debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill; rejected Whitten amendment to pay agricultural attaches from USDA appropriations. House received conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed with amendments S. 2714, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000. Agreed to the committee amendment to strike out the effective date of July 1, 1954, so as to make the bill effective upon enactment. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to require the Treasury Department to appraise CCC inventories on the basis of actual losses and authorizing appropriations instead of note cancellations as a means of reimbursing CCC for losses. (pp. 2414-9.)
2. FARM LABOR. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program temporarily in the absence of an agreement with Mexico. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Aiken (on behalf of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee) to make technical changes in the language so as to make it identical with S. J. Res. 121. Rejected a motion by Sen. Humphrey to refer the House measure to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The vote on passage of the measure was 59 to 22. (pp. 2420-35.)
3. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. The Committee agreed to several amendments. The principal amendment would provide that, when wool support is carried through loans, such loans could not exceed 90% of parity. (p. D223.)
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2548, to facilitate the administration, use, improvement, and development of

national forest grazing lands (S. Rept. 1042)(p. 2405).

Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of S. 1173, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation purposes (p. 2405).

5. WHEAT IMPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 218, to continue until Jan. 31, 1955, the authority of the Committee to investigate importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption (S. Rept. 1043)(p. 2406).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Thye spoke in favor of S. 2962, to limit the reduction in dairy supports, and inserted a letter from the National Milk Producers Federation (pp. 2407-8).
Sen. Hickenlooper inserted a Fortune magazine article, "Mr. Benson's Flexible Flyer," commending the Secretary (pp. 2410-13).
7. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Kefauver inserted various statements supporting TVA (p. 2404).
8. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 119, to validate conveyance of a land tract in the Escambia Farms Project, Fla. (S. Rept. 1040)(p. 2405).

HOUSE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (H. Rept. 1265)(pp. 2443-4). The conferees agreed to \$1,431,909 for the Hoover Commission instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may be created. The House conferees stated, "The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required."
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Multer urged use of the Secretary's wool-support program for all other price-support commodities (pp. 2473-4).
11. HEALTH FACILITIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8149, to assist the States in surveying needs for health facilities, and to assist in the construction of such facilities (H. Rept. 1268)(p. 2477).
12. FARM LOANS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration, to make additional funds available therefor, etc. (H. Rept. 1267)(p. 2477). Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of this bill (pp. 2471-2).
13. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee "considered, but postponed further action on" H. R. 1972, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation (p. D226).
14. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8067 (pp. 2444-69). Rejected Rep. Whitten's amendment to strike out \$567,000 for agricultural attaches. Rep. Whitten said these attaches should be paid through the agricultural appropriation bill. (pp. 2458-63.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

MARCH 3, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7996]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,120,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,431,909; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN TABER,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$600,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the transfer of \$8,120,500 to the Coast Guard appropriation for acquisition, construction, and improvements instead of \$7,620,500 as proposed by the House and \$8,620,500 as proposed by the Senate. In allowing this amount it is the desire of the conferees that the Secretary of Defense shall, prior to the transfer of any of these funds, certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate the necessity of such proposed transfer.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Increases the travel limitation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to \$143,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,431,909 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees in approving this amount eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may have to be created. The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task-force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required.

Amendment No. 8: Increases the travel limitation for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to \$302,344 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Service, renew for 1 year from January 1, 1954, concession permit No. I-4np-94 under which Mr. Flother is authorized to provide accommodations, services, and facilities for the public at Willow Beach in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to his recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND

INSULAR AFFAIRS,

A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 172, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 261), provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees; and

Whereas the Speaker has referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a letter dated February 8, 1954, containing the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mr. R. E. Baygent, doing business as Baygent Coaches, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 3, National Park Service, authorize Mr. Baygent to provide passenger motorbus transportation to Big Bend National Park, Tex., from outside points, for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1952; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to his recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,

A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March, 1954.

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AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 172, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 261), provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall report in detail all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof, 60 days before such awards are made, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the appropriate committees; and

Whereas the Speaker has referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a letter dated December 18, 1953, containing the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to a proposed award of a concession permit to John C. Turner, and Louise M. Turner, his wife, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 2, National Park Service, authorize Mr. and Mrs. Turner to operate the Triangle X Guest

Ranch in Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., for a period of 10 years from January 1, 1954; and

Whereas the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in session with a quorum present, this day found no reason to disapprove the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in this matter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior that it has no objection to this recommendations in this matter.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND

INSULAR AFFAIRS,

A. L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted this 2d day of March 1954.

RATING OF TOTAL DISABILITY OR PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2984) to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation or pension purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 4, strike out "compensation or pension" and insert "compensation, pension, or insurance."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill would prohibit the reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more continuous years.

The bill was reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during the first session and at that time covered only compensation or pension cases. I conferred with the Members most interested in this bill, and I am advised that the amendment of the Senate is entirely acceptable to them and to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs as a whole. It will not add any additional cost to the taxpayer and may save some administrative expense. I, therefore, renew my motion that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 22]

Barrett	Gamble	Patten
Bentley	Green	Pillion
Buckley	Hart	Powell
Campbell	Holifield	Rivers
Celler	Jensen	Roberts
Chatham	Jones, Ala.	Roosevelt
Chelf	Kearney	Shafer
Chudoff	Kearns	Shelley
Clardy	King, Calif.	Short
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Sutton
Dawson, Ill.	Lantaff	Taylor
Durham	Miller, N. Y.	Welchel
Fallon	Morgan	Williams, N. J.
Fulton	Moulder	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 385 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1265)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,120,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,431,909"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN TABER,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$600,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the transfer of \$8,120,500 to the Coast Guard appropriation for acquisition, construction, and improvements instead of \$7,620,500 as proposed by the House and \$8,620,500 as proposed by the Senate. In allowing this amount it is the desire of the conferees that the Secretary of Defense shall, prior to the transfer of any of these funds, certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate the necessity of such proposed transfer.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Increases the travel limitation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to \$143,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,431,909 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees in approving this amount eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may have to be created. The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required.

Amendment No. 8: Increases the travel limitation for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to \$302,344 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10: Change chapter numbers as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 8149.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have permission to sit during the general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Printing may have permission to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 20, on yesterday, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and JOURNAL be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to address the House for 45 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and myself.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether he intends to have a quorum on the floor at all times?

Mr. CLEVENGER. We would be hopeful there would be a quorum here all the time, but that is something beyond my control.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8067, with Mr. JOHNSON of California in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the total of the appropriations carried in this bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the United States Information Agency is \$1,146,988,000. The amount recommended in the bill is \$178,094,601 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The reductions in the budget estimates total \$166,932,960. The committee does not claim savings of the entire amount of the reduction below the budget estimates since a couple of the reductions, are to a certain extent deferrals and will possibly require additional funds later on. The action of the committee in making the deferrals should result in savings to the

taxpayer, even though the exact amount cannot be determined at this time.

It is to be remembered that this committee last year reduced the budget estimates submitted to it for items in this bill approximately \$400 million. In practically every instance, those reductions were sustained by the House and enacted into law.

The budget requests submitted to us by the President for the various items in this bill were reduced \$11 million below the current year's appropriation, which is a rather unique situation since requests for increases had been pretty much the rule for several years past. Notwithstanding last year's reductions, and the decreased requests, the committee has recommended additional reductions which are set forth in its report.

The committee has included language in various items which will require the purchase from the United States Treasury of approximately \$25 million of the foreign credit owed to or owned by the United States, with funds included in this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A total of \$108,410,000 is included in the bill for the Department of State. This is a reduction of \$7,781,960 in the budget estimates and is \$14,133,676 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Large reductions were made in this Department last year. Only two increases over the present year's appropriations have been recommended. One is in the item "Acquisition of buildings abroad," for which \$2,750,000 is recommended. No funds were appropriated last year in this bill, since they had over \$10 million unobligated at the end of the fiscal year. The only other increase is in operation and maintenance of the International Boundary and Water Commission, where an increase of \$100,000 has been granted for operating the Falcon Dam, which has been finished recently. It should be pointed out in that connection that the item for "Construction" has been decreased by \$6,300,000.

The largest item in the Department of State section is "Salaries and expenses." There is included in the bill \$62,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate and \$3,100,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. When the comparative transfers, reduction-in-force costs, and other nonrecurring items are taken into consideration, the amount recommended for fiscal year 1955 is approximately \$393,000 less than the amount available for the present fiscal year.

In connection with the Department of State, I should like to read from the statement to the committee of the Under Secretary for Administration:

On January 31, 1953, the Department employed a total of 42,734 persons. Of this total, 16,750 were engaged in functions which were later transferred to the Foreign Operations Administration and United States Information Agency. The remaining 25,984 assigned to regular State Department functions were reduced to 20,508 by October 31, 1953. By December 31, 1953, there were less than 20,000 people in the State Department. This

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 5, 1954
For actions of March 4, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 41

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, agreeing to increase for forest highways. House completed congressional action on Mexican farm labor measure. House and Senate completed congressional action on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House committees reported bill to reduce excise taxes and road authorization bill. Senate committee reported wool price supports bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to improve marketing facilities for perishables. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of 90% price supports. Sen. Humphrey criticized reduction in dairy price supports. Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary submitted misleading figures on price-support costs; Sen. Aiken defended Secretary on this. Sen. Gillette inserted and discussed correspondence with USDA and other agencies on distributing surplus food to aged and needy.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 2538-64). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Coon to increase by \$5,000,000 the amount for forest highways (pp. 2538-43). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Sullivan to provide \$10,000^{which} shall be used to "renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand" (pp. 2543-4).
2. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico (p. 2564). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8127, to authorize appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (H. Rept. 1308)(p. 2580).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of continuation of the support of storable commodities at 90% of parity (pp. 2577-8).
5. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8224, to reduce excise taxes (H. Rept. 1307)(p. 2564).

-2-

6. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7057, to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1305)(p. 2580).

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (pp. 2564, 2517-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. STATISTICS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish cotton statistics; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2580). The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2348, to repeal the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish redcedar shingles statistics (p. D235).

9. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 24, to permit review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (three related bills were tabled, H. R. 1839, H. R. 3634, and H. R. 6946) (p. D234).

10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7774, to establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to Federal employees. This bill consolidates all presently existing incentive awards programs, places all Federal employees thereunder, and permits the granting of an individual award up to \$25,000. Awards in excess of \$25,000 may be granted by the President, in conjunction with departmental awards (p. D235).

Subcommittees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee were appointed to study H. R. 5718 and H. R. 5703, to limit the period for collection by the U.S. of compensation received by employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (Rep. St. George, chmn.); and H. R. 6790, providing that the rate of pay for the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers shall be \$17,500 annually (Rep. Harden, chmn.) (p. D235).

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for Fri., Mar. 5 as stated in the "Daily Digest": "The House will vote on passage of" the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for 1955, and will consider bills to increase CCC's borrowing power and authorize cooperation with states, etc., in watershed development (p. D233).

SENATE

12. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. (S. Rept. 1044) (p. 2482).

Sen. Humphrey strongly criticized Secretary Benson's reduction of dairy price supports and inserted newspaper articles and other communications opposing the Secretary's action (pp. 2494-8).

Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary Benson submitted misleading figures to Congress on the costs of the price support programs which Sen. Humphrey said "indicated a loss...of \$16 billion, when, as a matter of fact, the losses sustained...amounted to...a little more than \$1 billion." Sen. Ellender also criticized the discrepancy in the RFA operations cost figures submitted by the Secretary and those contained in RFA's annual report to Congress (pp. 2498-501).

Hawaii and there have a citizen of Hawaii convicted on a charge of disloyalty, unless the jury, picked in Hawaii, saw fit to convict him?

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Yes.

Mr. LONG. The Senator from Nebraska also knows, does he not, that the jury which tried and convicted certain Communists of violating the Smith Act was composed of Hawaiian citizens, and it was a judge of the Territory of Hawaii who sentenced them?

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. President, after that refusal by the Federal Government to help Hawaii in her grave crisis, it is no longer convincing to argue that we can control communism in Hawaii better than the Hawaiians can.

A year later, communism posed another challenge to the people of Hawaii and again it was beaten back decisively. Preparatory to statehood, a proposed state constitution was drafted, for submission to the people of Hawaii for ratification in November of 1950. Keenly alive to the Communist problem, the Hawaiian constitutional convention had inserted in that constitution the most stringent possible anti-Communist oath. As a result, the Communist leadership in Hawaii, including the leadership of the ILWU, campaigned bitterly against the popular ratification of that constitution.

Thus, the opposition to ratification was made up of several classes of people—those opposed to statehood, as such; those opposed to various particular provisions of the constitution, and the Communist leadership, and all those whom it could lead or mislead.

The result? The people of Hawaii ratified the proposed constitution by an overwhelming majority—about 3 to 1.

Nineteen hundred and fifty brought yet another test of the loyalty and determination of the people of Hawaii—this time a test that had to be faced on the battlefield. When the Korean war broke out, the sons of Hawaii fought, as they have always fought, for the United States and also for the United Nations, for human dignity, and freedom. They compiled an impressive record on the battlefield. On a per-capita basis, Hawaii contributed more than her share of young men in that effort, and young men of Hawaii contributed more than their share of the blood that was spilled. The figures on casualties, and also on decorations are given in the hearings. Hawaii had more than her share of both.

Mr. President, a few weeks ago this Nation had the unpleasant experience of realizing that there were a few—fortunately a very few—of our young men taken prisoner in Korea who, when offered a choice between communism and Americanism, chose communism. Those 21 young men came from homes and communities scattered all over our Nation—not every State; there were only 21 of them—but every part of the continental United States, north, east, south, and west. I do not mean to cast any reflection on the homes or the communities from which those young men came. I do not know the particular cir-

cumstances in each case. I do wish to point out that young men from Hawaii were in our armies, some of them were captured, too, but not a single one of them chose communism over Americanism.

I mention one more test of the strength of communism in Hawaii. That test came last year, when the United States Government took to court a prosecution of seven leading Communists under the Smith Act. The case had to be presented, of course, before a local jury, drawn from every occupation and racial group in the Territory. Something has been made of the fact that Hawaii has a rather high proportion of citizens of oriental ancestry. All those racial groups were represented on the jury which tried that case.

Throughout that case skilled defense attorneys did everything possible to awaken racial prejudice, to create class hatred, to distort and confuse the issues. Every possible kind of red herring was drawn into the case by the defense. Time-serving politicians were induced to lend their names as character witnesses to the disreputable cause of the defense.

Yet that jury of diverse racial origins promptly proved that it recognized the Communist menace very clearly. The lawyers took 7½ months to present the case, but the jury took only 1 ballot to decide unanimously for conviction in all 7 cases.

Mr. President, what else is Hawaii supposed to do, to prove that it is anti-Communist? Shall we postpone statehood until the last lone Communist has been run out of the Territory? If Hawaiians have not yet done enough about the Communist question, what further action should they take to convince us of their determination? What further assurance of their loyalty can we think up, to demand of them? Shall we defer statehood year after year, until all hope and all faith in the hearts of the people of Hawaii are gone?

I know it will be said that such-and-such a person is a suspected Communist, that there is a party-line newspaper in Hawaii, that the largest union is Communist led. Mr. President, there are Communist-led unions in continental United States. There are Communist Party publications in continental United States, freely published and freely circulated. There are still leading Communists at large on the continent, some of them in positions of influence, perhaps some of them still in official positions, for all I know. Just a few weeks ago a major in the Army, a "fifth amendment" Communist, received an honorable discharge—why, I do not know.

We heard testimony from several witnesses about the Communist danger in Hawaii. One of them, former Governor Stainback, said he thought the Communist danger was growing. But he gave no evidence to support that opinion. He gave us no new facts of any kind about the Communist problem. He did not even tell us how he had arrived at that opinion. He simply gave us his opinion. I admire Governor Stainback very much for the fine, statesmanlike service he rendered the people of Hawaii

when he was their Democratic-appointed Governor.

I yield to no other Member of this body in my opposition to communism. Furthermore, I lay credit to having first exposed the Communist danger in Hawaii. Today, I am convinced that the people of Hawaii have the Communist problem under control.

I hope the Senate will agree with my judgment in this matter. If there is such a thing as earning the right to statehood, the people of Hawaii have earned that right. Statehood for Hawaii would strengthen our Nation, as well as do justice to a loyal group of American citizens. No one contends that everything about Hawaii is absolutely perfect. Few things are perfect in this world. Some of our existing States are not perfect. Certainly Hawaii is at least as well qualified for statehood as any of the 35 States admitted since the adoption of our Constitution. Statehood for Hawaii has been more thoroughly studied and investigated than any of the previous cases. Hawaii has had to pass more rigorous tests for admission than any of the existing States. In simple justice, we ought not to deny statehood any longer.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

This matter has been discussed between the majority leader and the minority leader, and there is no objection to the consideration of the report at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1265)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,120,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,431,909"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HOMER FERGUSON,
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Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

THE COST OF THE PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, approximately 6 weeks ago the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, appeared before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and submitted a chart showing the realized cost of agricultural and related programs, by function or purpose, for the fiscal years 1932 to 1953.

Realized cost of agricultural and related programs, by function or purpose, fiscal years 1932-53

[The basis for the costs reflected in this table is as follows: (1) For activities financed from appropriated funds, the expenditures less receipts arising from the activities so financed; (2) for noncorporate loan funds, the losses on loans and the net interest cost or income; (3) for Commodity Credit Corporation and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation corporate funds, the net gains or losses from operations and the interest cost to Treasury on Government-subscribed capital; and (4) for corporations of the Farm Credit System, the interest cost to Treasury on Government-subscribed capital and payments made by Treasury on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages less dividends and franchise taxes paid to Treasury. Interest cost to Treasury on noncorporate loan funds and on Government-subscribed capital of corporations has been computed on the basis of the average rate on the public debt paid by Treasury in each of these years.]

[Millions of dollars]

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Program primarily for stabilization of prices and farm income:												
Commodity Credit Corporation:												
Program operations:												
Price support programs					8.7	5.3	0.4	4.6	7.4	34.0	169.1	149.9
Supply, foreign purchase, commodity export, and other CCC activities											1.1	2.0
Administrative and other general costs			10.6	10.9	11.7	3.9	2.1	3.0	8.7	2.2	19.6	12.1
International Wheat Agreement ²												
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities ³					32.2	35.2	35.2	211.6	143.9	226.1	196.3	112.0
Sugar Act							127.4	16.5	125.2	130.0	132.7	1.6
Federal crop insurance								4.4	7.7	9.8	14.8	14.6
Acreage allotment payments under the agricultural conservation program						313.6	217.4	350.7	380.2	326.7	332.5	218.1
Other, including Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, parity payments, and other adjustment and surplus removal programs												
	297.8	75.1	148.2	179.6	417.3	84.9	1.5	28.0	224.1	197.2	202.7	203.7
Total	297.8	75.1	148.8	178.7	469.9	442.9	227.2	589.8	746.8	766.6	634.8	512.0

Footnotes at end of table.

The chart showed the total cost of those program to be between \$16 billion and \$17 billion.

Mr. Benson was promptly charged by his political enemies with trying to make it appear that the support-price program had cost \$16 billion.

Nothing could have been further from the truth than such charges made against the Secretary of Agriculture. Nevertheless, Mr. President, inasmuch as the figures were not broken down in detail, I asked the Secretary of Agriculture to have prepared, at the earliest possible moment, charts breaking down his figures in detail and showing what it had cost to support each commodity during the past 22 years; grouping the various basic and other commodities together and showing what each group had cost; and breaking down the cost of the Rural Electrification Administration over the life of that agency.

The Secretary of Agriculture has furnished me with such charts, and I ask unanimous consent to have them inserted in the RECORD.

The first chart shows the realized cost of agricultural and related programs, by function or purpose, for the fiscal years 1932 to 1953. Attached to it is a statement showing the relationship of realized costs to statements of accrued income and expenses for noncorporate lending programs. It shows how different figures can be arrived at in estimating the cost of the rural electrification program, which, incidentally, has not been large.

Another chart is an appendix to the table Realized Cost of Agricultural and Related Programs, by Function or Purpose, Fiscal Years 1932 to 1953. It shows the distribution of realized cost by commodities, where possible, of programs primarily for stabilization of prices and farm income.

It shows the amounts which have been spent, so far as it was possible to determine them, on every agricultural commodity, from almonds to wool.

The total cost of the support program has been a little more than \$9 billion.

There has been deducted from that amount approximately \$2 billion, which was collected in processing taxes, which, after all, was a cost on the consumer just the same.

The third chart is an appendix to the table Realized Cost of Agricultural and Related Programs, by Function or Purpose, Fiscal Years 1932 to 1953.

These charts altogether cannot possibly show all the costs of a program, because there is no way of including in them the billions of dollars which were charged off to the armed services and the foreign-aid programs in the years immediately following the war.

There is no possible way of showing the profits which were gained because of the fact that Congress raised the support prices of the commodities from the 52 percent, which prevailed in 1942, to the 90 percent, which was legislated by an act of Congress.

Nevertheless the cost is less than \$500 million a year. In my opinion it has been a good investment.

I believe that the political enemies of the Secretary of Agriculture are extremely unfair, and display a great lack of statesmanship, in questioning his integrity. We know that anyone who questions the integrity of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, is talking merely for political purposes, and nothing else.

I believe the charts will at least counteract some of the vicious charges which have been made against the integrity of an honest man.

I believe the charts answer the critics and the political enemies of Secretary Benson. The charts are as accurate as an agency headed by an honest man can make them.

There being no objection, the charts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

eral, Mr. Brownell, is incompetent or inept?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think neither. I think a predecessor of Mr. Brownell had a young man in the Attorney General's Office who came out to California and attempted to establish what he designated as the "paramount right" of the United States to all water and to bypass State water laws for the first time in the history of California water litigation, and if that were asserted and maintained, every State in the United States would have an interest in this suit as well as the State of California.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. UTT] in whose district the property lies.

Mr. UTT. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. I just want to say to the Members of this Committee that the suit has been divided. The suit on the Santa Margarita Water Co. has already been tried. It is now in the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ninth Circuit Court and there are 22 assignments of error. It is improper to continue the suit in the district court until those matters have been disposed of, because there have been 22 assignments of error based on the fact that the court did not follow the California water law. They made a decision which flies in the face of our concept of basic California water law, and the suit should not go on. The rights of the Government are not prejudiced because of the fact that they are maintained intact so long as the suit exists, and the riparian rights are in order. There is no shortage of water so far as military use is concerned. There is simply a shortage of water for the tax-free land of tenants and the Santa Margarita ranch.

(Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I chaired the subcommittee that held the hearings, both here in Washington and in California, on the Fallbrook matter.

Here are the facts: The Justice Department started a lawsuit against 12,000 small farmers, lot owners, and business people in the Fallbrook area. Because of the hardship of that lawsuit on thousands of little people, we tried to get the Justice Department to hold off the serving of summons until we could work out a settlement here in the Congress. We did work out legislation which passed this House without even a rollcall. That bill is pending in the Senate. But the Justice Department would not hold up its legal proceedings to let Congress settle the matter, or listen to Congress. The Justice Department was going to proceed, break the small landowners with the cost of this lawsuit, force them to the wall, and confront everybody with a fait accompli. These thousands of small landowners could not afford to fight for justice—the cost would force them to throw in the sponge. That situation called for action by the political agency of our Government—the Congress, and we took action to achieve justice by other means—legislation.

How do we prevent a great agency of this Government from using its financial and other resources arbitrarily to crush the common citizen? The way to do it is cut off their money. That is exactly what we have done, and that is the effect of the provision the amendment seeks to strike out of the bill. The provision simply holds the legal case in status quo until the pending bill is acted on by the Senate, one way or the other. If you believe the Congress has the right and the good sense to do justice between the people of Fallbrook and the Federal agencies involved at Camp Pendleton, then vote this amendment down.

This is a situation in which the legal remedy is not adequate. The rights involved, except those of the local people, are rights of the Federal Government, and the property of the Federal Government. The Congress—not the Federal courts—is primarily responsible to the people of this country for the rights and property of this Government. We have the right, and the responsibility, to arrogate to ourselves decisions relating to those rights and that property, where we think the circumstances warrant—and remove the matter from the strict legalisms of the courts. We have chosen to do that previously in this particular case. We should continue the prohibition against this lawsuit in the confidence that we will make the right decision here in respect to the rights and property of the Federal Government in the Fallbrook case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 17, noes, 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

(Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin) was granted permission to insert his remarks at that point in the RECORD pertaining to the Busbey amendment.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, as one Member I must vigorously protest the sharp cut made in the appropriation for the United States Information Agency, over \$13 million under the budget estimate. At a time when it is estimated that the Communists are spending the equivalent of \$1,500,000,000 in this very field and when we are locked in a mortal struggle with them in Europe, Asia, and the Americas it seems inconceivable that we would not go all out in our own education and information program. All the arguments which have heretofore been made against this agency have now been answered. It has a directive from no less than the National Security Council, it is magnificently staffed, it has trimmed its employees by one-third, its scripts and presentation are hard hitting, factual and direct. Now that the agency has been reorganized and consolidated answering all the complaints of before, we must back it in a full program. This is an essential third of the fight against communism, the other two parts being military and economic. To say that the amount granted is the same as last year is not an answer because last year the program was in reorganization and was still being held down as a

changeover from the previous administration and in view of a major move from New York to Washington and other factors. I recognize the situation before the House and shall do all I can to get this amount materially increased in the other body and in conference.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Clevenger amendment with regard to payments to air carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the other amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLEVINGER: On page 30, line 80, strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 104, noes 28.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with an agreement made with the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the vote be postponed until tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the gentleman from New York was seeking to withdraw the point of no quorum. If we agree to that I shall then ask unani-

mous consent that the vote go over until tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. And couple with the request that the first order of business tomorrow shall be the rollcall on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot make any agreement as to the rollcall tomorrow; the House will determine that tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Can we submit the consent request now that the rollcall be had tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Might I at this point assure the gentleman from New York that on our side we will see to it under the circumstances that the roll is called tomorrow if that is what he wants.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman very much; that is exactly what I want.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of no quorum?

Mr. ROONEY. If that is the proper thing to do.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to know if the gentleman withdraws it or not.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the measure before us go over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL, MEDICAL, AND NURSING EXPENSES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 456.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such amounts as may be necessary to defray hospital, medical, and nursing expenses in the treatment of injuries incurred in the House of Representatives by its Members during the session of the House on March 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I am not going to, will the gentleman from Indiana explain the resolution?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleague from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], a very close friend of one of our colleagues who was injured the other day.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for payment out of the contingent fund of the House of the necessary medical and hospital expenses for our five colleagues who were so tragically wounded on the House floor the other day. They were here on duty in the

House of Representatives. It seems to me and to everyone with whom I have discussed this matter it is only fair and right that the hospital and medical expenses which they are incurring in the treatment of their wounds be borne out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a rising vote.

The question was taken, the Members rising.

The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-four have voted in the affirmative, none in the negative.

So the resolution was agreed to unanimously, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCISE TAXES

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill (H. R. 8224) to reduce excise taxes and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1307), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I do not see the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] presently on the floor, but I am sure he would want to ask unanimous consent that the minority views be filed also, and I submit that in the form of a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who made remarks in the Committee of the Whole today be given the privilege of revising and extending their remarks and including extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 3, 1954.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the House made some brave retrenchments in this bill and cut the estimates something like \$2,200,000. Out of the \$27,942,616 requested the House sent only \$25,785,707 to the Senate.

But the conference report now under consideration here carries \$27,517,616, reducing the saving to a little over \$400,000 instead of the \$2,200,000 favored by the House.

At this rate it will be a long road to a balanced budget and a reduction in the national debt.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 3, strike out all after "the" down to and including "1461-1468)" in line 5, and insert "Agricultural Act of 1949."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE SEIZURE AND FORCED INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 438 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the second paragraph of House Resolution 346 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of (1) the seizure and forced 'incorporation' of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and 'incorporation'; and (2) the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in all other areas controlled,

Public Law 304 - 83d Congress
Chapter 60 - 2d Session
H. R. 7996

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

68 Stat. 23.
68 Stat. 24.

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$600,000.

CHAPTER II

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$4,800,000.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$8,120,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954", and to remain available until expended. 67 Stat. 347.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$15,000,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$125,000.

CHAPTER IV

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; \$60,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That the Committee is authorized, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place one position in Grade GS-17 of the general schedule established by said Act.

5 USC 133z note.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 24.

68 Stat. 25..

63 Stat. 959.

5 USC 1105.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head contained in Chapter VII of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is hereby increased to \$143,200..

67 Stat. 426.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "salaries and expenses", including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,431,909: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the limitation under said head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, as amended, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to \$302,344.

67 Stat. 427.

CHAPTER V

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 329, Eighty-third Congress, \$5,500,707, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

68 Stat. 25.
68 Stat. 26.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

Approved March 6, 1954.

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